The Standard

PACKET EDITION — Per R. M. S. "TRENT."

No. 6,189 — BUENOS AIRES—SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1883. — XXII. YEAR.

PARRY & Co.

Articulos Incomparables

1	*Té Congou*	*La Patria*	1
3	*Cerveza Negra*	*Marca 'Chancho'*	2
2	*Cerveza Blanca*	*Marca 'Nato'*	3
4	*Real Holanda*	*Marca 'Chancho'*	4
5	*Oporto 'Invalid'*	*Para Enfermos*	5
6	*Coñac Fino*	*Marca Parry & Co*	6
7	*Corned Beef*	*Argentino*	7
8	*Coñac Legitimo*	*Marca 'Chancho'*	8
9	*Vino Margaux*	*Washington Morton*	9
10	*Jamones Ingleses*	*Adamson*	10
11	*Jerez Superior*	*Amontillado*	11
12	*Bitters*	*Angostura*	12
13	*Salsa Inglesa*	*Lea & Perrins*	13
14	*Champaña Fino*	*Eugene Clicquot*	14
15	*Mostaza Colman*	*Marca 'Toro'*	15
16	*Cacao de Epps*	*Homeopatico*	16
17	*Jabon Windsor*	*Eugene Rimmel*	17
18	*Conservas*	*Crosse & Blackwell*	18
19	*Galletitas Inglesas*	*Huntley & Palmers*	19
20	*Cura Sarna*	*Tabaco y Azufre*	20

PIDEN y EXIJEN LOS VERDADEROS PRODUCTOS

Se venden en todos los principales Almacenes.

The Standard

Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere. CICERO.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1883.

Associated Press Telegram

HAVAS' AGENCY

Paris, 26th.

The President of the Council, M. Duclerc, is indisposed.

The Ministers of War and Marine are openly hostile to the proposal presented in the Chamber of Deputies cashiering the Princes of Orleans.

St. Petersburgh, 26th.

Prince Gortschakoff is dangerously ill.

His state inspires much anxiety.

LATEST NEWS

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

The following epitome of the latest news by telegraph, from all quarters, is taken from our colleagues—

Montevideo, 27th

Terrible accident this morning: Juan Queirola's carriage fell over the Tramway bridge at Playa Ramirez, a depth of 30 feet, and he and his wife were severely injured.

Sud America has arrived with 850 emigrants for the Boca. She brings European news to the 7th inst.

The Canadian (Allan line) brings 1,200 tons cargo.

Stones thrown at Austrian Ambassador's carriage in Rome.

Lieut. Bove gave conference about his trip to Tierra del Fuego and was greatly applauded.

Italy refuses to extradite those involved in the Trieste affair.

Gambetta's last moments were very sad.

All his papers were sealed and sent to the State archives.

Three months' State mourning will be proposed in the Chambers.

His last wish was to be interred at Nice.

A priest came at the last moment to hear his confession, but was sent away.

Gambetta's father is half mad, and reproaches the doctors for not informing him sooner of his son's danger, that he might be present at his last moments.

The Prince of Wales, ex-Queen of Spain, King of Greece and other notabilities sent telegrams of condolence.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

Since the sailing of last packet a most important event has taken place in Peru. The sovereign Congress of Cajamarca has named Iglesias President and Regenerator of the Republic of Peru. The new President's speech shews that he entertains no policy of peace, and that he will continue the bloody war to the bitter end. Meantime his nomination will tend to scatter the seeds of discord in all directions of the unfortunate country, and anarchy will probably sway the country for a long time. The Chilian forces remain apparently in a "statu quo," carrying on the lucrative system of warfare, which consists in levying war contributions and seizing all the available revenue of the invaded districts. Of peace there is no hope for the present, and the struggle threatens to be perennial unless some friendly power interfere and forcibly put an end to the war. Advices from Chile report a very flourishing state of affairs; a campaign has been successfully begun against the Araucanian Indians; the subjection of these tribes has been facilitated by the operations of the Argentine division on this side of the Andes.

Affairs in the Banda Oriental are most satisfactory. The season is most favorable, and our frisky neighbors look forward to a large increase in export of wools and hides. The British Minister Resident near the Uruguayan Government has published a most important and interesting report on the status of the Banda Oriental, giving a true insight into all internal and external affairs of the country. The Montevidean saladeros are continuing the slaughter of cattle, and 100,000 animals have been killed up to the present. Several saladeros up the Uruguay have also begun operations, and the 'faena' promises to be most important. The export of the clip of wool is expected to reach 55,000 bales. With all, the Banda Oriental is in a most prosperous condition in spite of the croaking augurs, who think the country on the brink of an abyss, and at the mercy of a wretched Government. Whatever faults the Santos Government may have, they at least do not impede the material progress of the country, which after all, is the best barometer of a sound and progressive policy.

Politics in the Argentine Republic are dormant, although the M. Videan press is striving to create a scare in the Misiones Qu stion. Some importance is attached to the fact that a drunken Brazilian officer, at the head of several troops, invaded the territory of Misiones. No importance whatever can be attached to this insignificant violation of Argentine territory, which will merely result in the punishment of the officer and of his soldiers. All that is preached about the Misiones difficulty seems to arise from some individual schemes to occasion a turn of political affairs in Brazil. Some importance is attached to Brazilian armaments, and to the late loan launched in the London market, but the relations between both Argentine and Brazilian Governments are most cordial. The Argentine Government has appointed Dr. Quesada Minister Plenipotentiary near the Brazilian Government, and this appointment shew the determination of this Government to settle the matter in a dignified and peaceable manner. The new Minister has earned a great reputation here for historical research and experience in boundary-difficulties of this country.

The trade statistics of this province have been published by the Chief of the Statistical Office. The figures of trade during 1882 stand as follows:—

Imports	$47,764,000
Exports	40,863,000
Total	88,627,000

As these figures refer only to this province we calculate the aggregate foreign trade of the country during 1882 at $f. 120,000,000. The above figures shew an important surplus in imports as compared with exports, due to the immense imports of railway materials to the Andine, Central Northern, Santiago, Casado, Transandine, Western and Great Southern Railways; all these lines are being rapidly pushed ahead and will extend several thousand miles. In no former period of the history of the country has railway enterprise been so active. All the railways are yielding excellent returns with the exception of two in the Argentine Mesopotamia, Entre Rios. The Eastern Argentine Railway shews, a slight improvement, but the enterprise must fall back on the guarantee of 7 p. cent conceded by the Argentine Government. All the other lines shew a steady advance and unprecedented traffic.

The drawing of the National Treasury Bills, bearing 9 o/o interest, has been effected, and we publish part of the numbers in another column. The amortization will be placed at the disposal of the holders of the bonds. This measure will probably have a very bad effect on the holders, but the Argentine Government has shewn its fixed determination to carry the point. The numbers amortized comprise 9 quarters up to March of this year and exceed $455,000. The finances of the nation continue in a most satisfactory condition, and the National Treasury is flush of money to meet all obligations and requirements. The revenue is increasing every day and the steady current of emigration into the country is a reliable guarantee of future prosperity and development. Emigrants are arriving in hundreds both here and in Rosario. The Santa Fe colonists have stored the harvest and are realizing splendid profits. Everything in Santa Fe is thriving, and the thrifty emigrant is steadily increasing the wealth of the province and creating an atmosphere of hard work and prosperity unknown in the other provinces of the Republic.

Nothing as yet has been determined with regard to the tenders presented for the completion of the City Improvement Works. The Water Board is considering the three tenders proposed, whilst a fourth-one, the cheapest of all, has been submitted by Mr Simpson to the Minister of the Interior. As our foreign readers know the Congress of 1882 voted $8,000,000 in bonds for the completion of these works.

The Argentine military expedition to the sources of the Limay and Nauquen and to the Nahuel Huapi has been crowned with the greatest success. The troops are at present encamped on the banks of the magnificent lake, after having effectually driven back the Indians in all directions. Over 1000 Indian prisoners have been seized by the troops; the expedition has been carried out with great ability, and the loss of life has been very insignificant The National Government intends beginning a complete "buttue" of the immense territory of the Chaco, and preparations are being already made for this second Indian expedition. The results of these operations cannot be overrated as immense tracts of fertile territory will thereby be opened to the thrifty emigrant, free from the traditional insecurity of the frontier.

The weather during the fortnight has been both rainy and hot in this province. Severe drought in the North occasioned camp fires extending many hundreds of leagues. The month has had days of heat quite exceptional in these latitudes and mainly due to the hot winds, which had swept over the burnt pampa, It has rained abundantly of late all over the province. The increase of cattle has led to their removal from many inside partidos to outside camps. The increase of this year is calculated at over 30 o/o. This immense number of animals can no longer be maintained on the inside estancias, and new grazing farms are being daily started far out. Good land continue in demand and fetch firm prices. The estancias are moving to the South and especially to the West, where lands are daily increasing in value. The saladeros are killing very little and the faena is "quasi" stationary, owing to the unfavorable prospects of the jerked beef market. Wool moves off slowly, good qualities are in ready demand, but inferior and middling qualities are neglected. The import market is heavy and there is very much stock on hand; goods are moving off slowly.

The money market continues to rule tight and discounts are difficult at the private banks; both the National and Provincial Banks discount freely. Stocks of all kinds rule dull and weak, in view of the tightness of the money market. The exchange market rules weak in view of the quiet state of exports, and we quote the following rates —

On London 49¾-⅞.
Paris 5.25
France 5.26
Antwerp 5.27.

FALSE ALARM.

The purchase of gold for the end of the year on the Bolsa, the precautionary articles published in some of the papers, the restriction of discounts by our private banks, and the large sales of investing stocks by some of the houses, have created an atmosphere of distrust as to the future of this market which it is well to dispel.

Viewed from a certain, narrow standpoint, we are free to admit that there are not wanting certain signs of alarm. The fall in the price of sheep and cattle, the decline in the value of house property, the unprecedented extravagance of the higher classes of our society, the increased national debt of the country, the low rate of exchange and of freights at the present season, the admitted fact that money is going fast out of the country, the clouds which envelop the Brazilian question, and the rising, on the strength of borrowed money, of political party and political faction, are all motives to inspire merchants and capitalists with the greatest caution; but, on the other hand, there are the most palpable signs of progress, prosperity and national soundness, which more than counterbalance the elements of apprehension.

In England, and, in fact, in every country, one of the truest guides of the general commercial state is the traffic returns of the railways. Judged by this criterion, this country was never sounder, as all the railways, tramways and river steamers are doing an enormous business, and at every railway station in the Interior there is an accumulation of produce waiting for waggons to convey it to the seaboard! If merchants and bankers are taking in sail, the country itself is spreading all its canvas to the wind, and we back the country any day against the banks, the capitalists, or the money market. Never at any previous period have we had such a tide of European immigration to this country as now. A thousand immigrants land in one day at this port, and three days afterwards where are they? Go ask the wheat colonists of Santa Fe, the Government Railway contractors in the provinces, or the gangers at Bahia Blanca and Tandil.

If cattle have fallen in price, it is because the increase on our "rodeos" is too magnificent for the purchasing capital in the country. If sheep and capones are down to prices far below those of last year, is it not because we have to-day one hundred millions of sheep on our lands against sixty or seventy millions when General Roca took office. The progress of the country, in some respects, is so violent and majestic that the wiseacres button up their pockets and mark with chalk on the black-board 25.30 for gold next December.

If we have scheduled the many reasons assigned on the Bolsa and at the banks for alarm, surely we have the right to enumerate the splendid elements of progress, safety, and soundness which the present state of this country presents to those who look at affairs fairly and not through a pair of black crisis spectacles. Everything that we see around inspires faith and confidence in the country: Our wheat and maize crops surpass every previous year; our colonies, fed by the earnings of the colonists and their remittances to bring out friends from Europe, are covering the whole province of Santa Fe, and even the Welshmen in Chubut have this year the largest and best crops in the last 20 years, and these hardy pioneers are now stretching out with their farms up the valley to reach the Andes in a few years, if the poor people only get fair play and their rights, which President Roca is pledged to us they must and shall have. Could we obtain reliable returns of all the peones at present working on our railway extensions and other public works, we should certainly discover that at no other epoch in this country's history were there so many laborers engaged on works of public national utility. Why, our navvies or workmen on the railways to-day outnumber the whole Argentine army that invaded Paraguay. If things look so fishy on the Bolsa that 30 cents premium are paid to secure patacones for the end of the year, the affairs of this country, in a broad industrial point of view, never looked more prosperous or more promising. The country is growing faster than any other we know of. A year ago we had every almacen in town stored with New York refined sugar; to-day we have not a barrel in the market, nor a barrel on the way out. The sugar of the Interior has come to the front between night and morning, and although we still import French and Spanish wines, we give the trade but another year or so; even now one-third of the wine consumed in this Province is from the Interior. With General Villegas cutting roads in the pathless prairies of Nahuel Huapi, English merchants and German Barons founding sugar establishments in Misiones, Spaniards and Italians starting colonies right and left in the Gran Chaco, Scotchmen and Irishmen starting sheepfarms on the Rio Negro, editors marking cattle and writing leading articles, European steamers crowded with new hands entering the Riachuelo and turning the Boca inside out with joy; newly arrived Basques, Italians and Swiss filling our tramways and our steamers, Irishmen paying three millions of dollars for a square league of pasture land, to the astonishment and chagrin of our head schoolmaster; fresh money coming into the country by every mail, and River Plate men in England netting £40,000 stg. in 5 or 6 years on a single estancia purchase. —with all these incontestible facts, we have 30 cents premium paid for gold for the end of the year, and our bank managers getting prematurely grey. Verily we live in wondrous times and in a wondrous land, and the car of Argentine progress will not be checked by a band of pessimists who know nothing of what is going on beyond the pavement of the Capital.

CHUBUT.

The Chupat packet "Monte Leon" is just up. Among her passengers are the Comisario Nacional, and with him Mr Jones and Mr Berwyn to report to Government on the recent events down there. The National engineers also have returned in her; they had been 6 months there studying an irrigation scheme.

On her downward trip, the "Monte Leon" took from the Governor of Patagonia the required decree for installing the Municipality according to law, and as desired by the colonists. The Comisario, however, being called up here, excused himself from promulgating the same on the ground of no time. Meanwhile it was said in official circles there, that the office of Comisario had been "suprimido," as Congress had again not included anything of the sort in the "presupuesto."

It is to be hoped that this matter will at once be settled honourably; as the interest of the Colony and the dignity of the Government cannot be bandied about thus.

We refrain from making any remarks on the late events with our friend Mr Jones until we see the new departure to be made.

ROSARIO.

(From our own Correspondent,)

Jany. 26.

In one of my recent letters I said a few words about a learned young Hindoo schoolmistress, Romabai Sanskrita. The *Times* in a December number devotes a column to the description of her wonderful success in inspiring an enthusiasm amongst her countrywomen of the higher orders, who up to the present, with few exceptions, have been content to vegetate in the proverbial ignorance of the Eastern female.

Pundita (Professoress) Romabai, says the *Times*, the learned Hindoo lady who has consecrated her life to the noble work of promoting female education in India, has aroused profound interest by a course of lectures which she is delivering in Bombay. She is a widow, aged barely twenty five, and renowned amongst the natives for her knowledge of Sanscrit, and for her complete emancipation from all narrow and debasing superstitition. There was a very large attendance of Hindoo and Parsee ladies at her first lecture, and the hall was crowded to excess. The lecturer, who was modestly attired in a simple white dress, spoke with perfect fluency and complete self-possession. She dwelt at great length on the benefits arising from education, and impressed on the members of her sex the importance of cultivating and embellishing their minds if they wished to advance with the progress of the times. The girl should by means of education be taught to think and act in the same way as the other sex did. In order to secure domestic happiness, it was necessary for the girls to receive a certain amount of liberal education. At present the males received an education of a liberal character, which the females never did, and hence it was that the ways of the one were never at one with the ways of the other. It was like the case of two men tied together, one of whom had a tendency to go ahead and the other to lag behind, causing at last a stoppage of all motion.

Shades of Aurungzebe, Hyder Ali and Tippoo Saib! What do you say or think of a Hindoo lady, and a widow to boot, besides being young and lovely, lecturing in public on education, in an English city in your ancient dominions? And it is only 84 years since Tippoo was killed at the siege of his capital. Scarcely fifty years ago the charming Pundita Romabai, instead of making a graceful appearance, modestly attired in white, to entrance with her eloquence a hall full of her civilized countrywomen, would have been obliged to mount the pyre of her deceased husband, a white headed old fogy probably, and be consumed to ashes by his side. Half a century ago the Hindoo women had never heard of education, but, on the other hand, they had plenty of Suttee. Verily, the English domination in India has worked wonders.

If Spain, according to the Belgian Minister, possesses too many beautiful women for domestic tranquillity, and too many politicians for political tranquillity, we have too many inexperienced, uneducated and prurient newspaper writers in this country for the good of literature and knowledge. Take the following, that I translate from a writer in the *Capital*, as a specimen of a wide-spread class of stupidity:—

"The dominion of the U. States will be short, ephemeral and fugacious, yes, very fugacious. Baptized in a European font, their people have received from the old world a part of the evils that are consuming it. And then the climate of those countries, where the cold is augmenting progressively through terrestrial concentration, and which will diminish the intelligence and imagination of those people, (tremble O Brother Jonathan!) will render them unfit for the study of arts and sciences, and will oblige them to abandon their country and emigrate to South America in search of a milder and more benignant climate."

You may think the author of these lines or I am joking. No; this precious bosh is only a paragraph of a foolish though *bona fide* article on the Future of South America. It is to be hoped that the future South America will possess lots of Lunatic Asylums.

The colony of San José de la Esquina, in this Department, was visited on the 16th by a furious hurricane that lasted 6 minutes. Many houses were destroyed; but there was no loss of life, although one peon is dangerously hurt. Some of the colonists' houses have disappeared entirely. The roof of the church was blown off.

In the town of the colony there is not a house that is not partially destroyed. The zinc roofs were carried away three-quarters of a mile; and large trees were completely twisted out of the ground.

The only news in our political life is that on the 28th the province is supposed to elect convencionales for the reform of the Constitution. The candidates will be nominated and returned in the usual happy and simple manner, by a Commissary and half a dozen policemen. Dr Iriondo will be elected for one, and will probably be president of the Convention, so that the reforms, whatever they may be, will be voted *nem. con.*, without any discussion. Our present Constitution must be very bad, for our authorities have always treated it as a dead letter, never paying the slightest attention to it. I wonder if they will pay more respect to the reformed article. But after all, as Horace says:

Quid leges sine moribus vanæ proficiunt.

What is the use of Constitution, and laws without the foundation of morality in the people?

Our monetary difficulties are as rampant as ever. The National Bank has no national currency notes ready. We have still to make use of the fluctuating notes of our Provincial shaving-shop. The measure of stopping credits and calling in the debts of the bank has effected the value of the note to only a small extent, because people know that the enormous debts of the Governments are not touched by the measure, which otherwise would be a wise one. In reality it has only the effect of hampering the commercial community. The Bank has an emission of National type notes ready, but such is the unpopularity of the institution, that has been squeezed dry by unscrupulous administration, that the Directory are afraid to issue them. But I can only repeat what I have so often said: it is impossible to pierce the shroud of mystery in which our Government and our Bank are enveloped.

W. P.

URUGUAY.

Report by Mr. Monson on the Trade and Commerce of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay for the Year 1881, *and also upon the Financial and General Condition of that Countrg and its Commercial Relations and Intercourse with Foreign Powers.*

(Continued)

MILITARY FORCE OF THE URUGUAYAN REPUBLIC.

Permanent army of the line, 4,500 men, viz., three regiments of cavalry, two regiments of artillery (700), four battalions of riflemen (infantry). The troops are armed with Remington rifles and carbines. There are five batteries of artillery of Krupp guns (8-inch calibre), one battery of Armstrong guns and one battery of mitrailleuses.

The Government has also a stock of 25,000 rifles and carbines, of the same category as the arms of the troops of the line, in store in the national arsenal, with which to equip the National Guard and Militia in the event of war.

There is, moreover, a police force (town and country) of 3,200 men, armed with Remingtons.

The Government has in deposit forty old pieces of artillery of 4-inch to 68-inch calibre.

The harbour of Montevideo itself is commanded by the fort upon the Cerro, which can mount twenty-five guns; and for the purposes of general defence the Government professes to be able to place 33,000 men on a war footing in forty-eight hours.

The troops in garrison at Montevideo are smart, soldierly-looking men, well uniformed and fairly well drilled. The old fortifications erected originally by the Spaniards have been demolished or become ruinous, and the town is really an open town, entirely undefended by anything except the Cerro fort, which would practically be powerless to prevent any hostile attack. But, as I have said before, Montevideo is in no danger either from her immediate neighbours or from any foreign Power. She may be weak, but it is the interest of Brazil and of the Argentine Confederation to keep her in existence; and "her foes are those of her own household." It is to save itself from the attempts of revolutionary leaders that each successive Uruguayan Government maintains and increases so numerous an army; and it is to pay the cost of that army, and to satisfy at the same time the demands of its political adherents by providing them with places of profit and perquisite, that every year it plunges deeper into debt, and seeks to re-establish the financial equilibrium by rash economical experiments. It is thus that, on the 21st June of this year, it has sanctioned a law imposing additional duties on articles already highly taxed, to the following general effect:—

An increase of 8 per cent., making 45 per cent. altogether, on spirits, manufactured tobacco, playing cards, perfumery, arms, powder and ammunition, &c.; 4 per cent. additional, or 40 per cent. altogether, on wines, boots and shoes, hats, clothing, furniture, carriages, harness, &c.; 10 per cent. additional, or 35 per cent. altogether on unmanufactured tobacco; 5 per cent. additional, or 25 per cent., on all cotton goods and cordage; an additional export duty of 2 per cent. on wool, grease, tallow and other articles of export included in the tariff; and ½ per cent. on dried and salted meats, &c.

Immediately upon the promulgation of this law, the Government sent a message to the Assembly recommending very urgently the formation of two additional regiments of cavalry for service in the rural districts.* It is true that this has been done at a moment when some alarm has been caused by a partisan raid, but it is equally true that this is, unfortunately, but a specimen of the system in which the affairs of this country are managed. Protestations have been made against the increase of the duties, as involving a totally false principle of economy; and efforts have been made to persuade the Government that they will be utterly disappointed of the financial results which they propose to obtain. But as long as the Administration believes in the necessity of increasing the army, so long will they be driven into similar falacious fiscal expedients.

Geographically situated, however, as this country is, at the outlet of a river system extending like a network over a considerable portion of the Continent of South America, it is hard to believe that its future can be otherwise than commercially prosperous. Montevideo enjoys advantages in the way of ocean accessibility of which Buenos Ayres is deprived; for, while trans-Atlantic steamers can approach within a couple of miles of the former, the Outer Roads of the latter, in which steamers of deep draught are compelled to anchor, are situated 12 miles distant from and almost out of sight of the town. Again, the southern provinces of Brazil are badly provided with harbours, that of Rio Grande do Sul, for example (which is the principal one), being only accessible, and that not invariably, to vessels of 10½ or 11 feet draught. The trade of the Province of Rio Grande already finds some outlet through the Banda Oriental, and I have good authority for saying that there is a favourable prospect for an increase of the traffic by way of the railroad and the carting system recently established north of the Rio Negro. As an emporium for the commerce of Paraguay and Southern Brazil, Montevideo is most advantageously placed; and as it is, as I have stated above, the interest both of Brazil and the Argentine Republic that the independence of the Banda Oriental should be maintained, it might well be thought that the inhabitants of the country ought to have nothing else to do than, while congratulating themselves that their geographical position guarantees them against the aggression of their neighbours, devote themselves peaceably to the development of the natural resources of the Republic. That they will eventually settle down into an orderly routine, for which "Paz y Trabajo" will be a more appropriate motto than it can be said to be at present, none can more sincerely and honestly desire than the representative of that nation from which, as evidenced by the preceding figures, they receive the most important articles of foreign manufacture.

Montevideo, June 27, 1882.

(To be Continued.)

* These regiments are not included in the preceding statement of the military force.

OUR BOCA CORRESPONDENT "EN CAMPAGNE."

EN ROUTE FOR ZAPIOLA.

January 25, 1883.

The morning of my departure opened bright and fine after last night' rain. We left the Once Station at five a.m. The coaches on the Lobos extension are most inferior, being small, stuffy, and, in fact, in a very ricketty condition, and I should advise intending travellers not to start in said cars on an empty stomach.

The quintas along towards "the village of the plain" had a decidedly fresh and rich appearance as viewed in the morning's sun: Lambaré was just visible as the iron horse dashed along.

Moron was reached at 7.55 a.m., and here many passengers left us. Nothing of interest is noticeable between this point and Merlo. The latter town was reached at 8.20 a.m., and as the train did not start again till 8.40 a.m., one had time to indulge in an execrable cup of coffee at the railway bar.

The camps beyond Merlo had a decidedly scorched and bare appearance, rain being wanted badly, sheep looking thin and miserable.

Marcos Paz was reached at 9.20 a.m., Las Heras at 10.10 a.m., and Zapiola, my destination for the time being, at 10.40 a.m. To tell you the truth, I was not sorry to arrive after the tremendous jolting I had received.

On arrival, I located my saddle and bridle at the parcels office, and forthwith hiring a species of jaunting-car from the station, started *en route* for Mr. Murphy's Estancia Grande, where I was received with open arms, and where, to my great joy, I found Monseñor Dillon, our highly esteemed Dean of Buenos Aires.

The Estancia Grande lies at a distance of about three miles from Zapiola Station, and the estancia-house itself, with all its home comforts, depicts vividly a country mansion in England or Ireland.

A well-kept garden enlivens the scene, and there is a most beautiful and shady avenue of paradise trees, with a profusion of peach and pear trees in the vicinity. The eucalyptus is also seen in all its glory, and the revered ivy interlacing itself amongst everything. Spacious outhouses, for the use of the "capataz," servants and peons, are in close proximity.

After a hearty dinner, at 7 p.m. I started with the Dean for my first ride to Mr. Tallon's estancia. Luckily, I was lent a quiet horse; but I tell you candidly, being my first essay, when I got aboard I felt somewhat out in my bearings, and with a good grip on the pummel of the saddle, managed to reach Mr. Tallon's premises "sin novedad,"

Finding that our host was not at home, we put spurs again to our noble steeds and took "rumbo" for Mr. Robert Murphy's estancia, where we remained till about 9 p.m., and then started for home under the pale rays of a glorious moon.

How grand it is as one rides over the expansive and silent camp, away from the busy hum of a large city, communing with one's own thoughts! Readers, have you never experienced such a feeling? But enough, "revenous á nos moutons." As luck would have it, I got safely back to the estancia without any broken bones, but rather stiff and sore after a seven miles' ride. I dread the after consequences.

By-the-bye, Mr. Robert Murphy owns another estancia, about five squares on the off-side of the railway depot, for which he received a good offer from a French firm, either for buying or renting. Their intention is to start on it a "cabaña" and model farm.

Mr. Murphy, I believe, is not inclined to sell, but will probably rent the land at $300 m/c per square.

Potatoes, equal to, in all respects, if not surpassing, the far-famed Santa Fecinos are grown here. "Hasta la vista."

A Wanderer in Foreign Parts.

"EL NACIONAL" AND THE IRISH.

Our readers will remember that some time ago we referred to the attacks of *El Nacional* upon the Irish people. We thought that after the gentle reprimand we then administered to it our contemporary would in future adopt a line of policy, as regards us, more in accordance with justice and common sense. We were not a little surprised, then, last week when a furious pasquinade appeared in *El Nacional* directed against the Irish race, We naturally asked ourselves—"What is the motive of this new ebullition of wrath?" The cause was not far to find. A very able critique of Sr. Sarmiento's recent work, "The Conflicts of Races in America," appeared lately in the *Standard*, which did not at all take a favourable view of its merits. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* This was the real and immediate cause of our colleague's rhodomontade during the past week. *El Nacional* jumped at the conclusion that the criticism was written by an Irishman, or the son or father of an Irishman, or "some one of his relations;" and therefore, to make sure of his man, *El Nacional* poured out the vial of impotent rage upon the whole race.

Tantaene iræ animis celestibus?

It is the story of Mordechai and Haman over again. Like Haman, too, *El Nacional* got gibbeted for its labour; for the press of Buenos Aires came to the rescue and hanged the slanderer on the scaffold of public opinion. We return our most cordial thanks to *La Union*, *El Diario*, the *Standard*, and the *Herald*, for their able and intelligent defence of the fair fame of our countrymen. On our colleague of Calle Bolivar the name of Ireland has produced during the past week the effect of a red rag in a bull-ring; it butted most tremendously, but it found to its cost that there was behind the red rag "some impenetrable stuff" in the name and character of the Irish people, and that there was not wanting a phalanx of good men and true who were able and willing to defend them. We defy our detractors to say that we do not, severally and collectively, obey and respect the laws and institutions of the country in which we reside; and as long as that is the case we can well afford to laugh at the sneers and the hatred of the illiberal and the bigot. At the same time, we feel that we are free men in a free land, and we shall not be deterred from defending the name and honour of our country when she is assailed by the foul tongue of a termagant.—*Southern Cross.*

SILVER MINING IN CORDOBA.

We have received a visit from Mr. Nicholas M. Maxwell, Superintnedent and Engineer of the English Company working the Rara Fortuna and other mines.

This Company has erected powerful machines for pumping, working and preparing the ores for market, and the whole system of ancient underground working has been changed for that adopted in Europe, the United States and Australia, and the mines appear to be developing fairly well. The Rara Fortuna mine has been pumped dry, and worked for about eight months, and the ore has been proved to exist in several points in the washing in sufficient quantity to be profitable, and as the workings are increased, it is expected that a very valuable property will be developed.

Hitherto the custom has been to endeavour to smelt the ores as they came from the mines, but up to the present, though many attempts have been made and large capitals expended, proprietors have not yet succeeded in being able to smelt the ores, which for the most part consist of argentiferous lead blende, and arsenical pyrites in mechanical combinations.

This difficulty in regard to utilizing the products of the mines appears to be satisfactorily disposed of by the concentating and separating machines erected by Mr. Maxwell, for treating the Rara Fortuna mine ores, and the ores of other adjoining mines. Mr. Maxwell has shewn us samples of the separated minerals, Silver Lead with 158 oz silver per ton, and 78 per cent. lead, and Blende with 104 oz silver per ton, and 55 per cent. zinc, whilst the refuse gangus matter is of no greater value than $3 per ton. The machine has a capacity of treating at least 3 tons per hour of crude ore as it comes from the mines. The use of this class of machinery is common in the mines of Europe and the United States and England, and it is hoped that its introduction into this mining district will be the means of establishing an increase in Silver lead and Blende mining in the district above alluded to, as well as in many other promising districts. Mr. Maxwell, who has had many years of experience in Europe and the Western States of North America, expresses his belief that time and capital and sound practical management alone are needed to give the mining industry of Cordoba important dimensions.

EDITOR'S TABLE

The Royal Mail steamer Trent will sail for England to-morrow afternoon. Mail bags close at 1 o'clock. This is our Packet Edition.

Mr. Luis Jones, the founder of the Welsh Colony, and Mr. Berwyn, one of the colonists, who both arrived yesterday in the Monte Leon, were arrested at noon and imprisoned in the Policia, we suppose at the instance of the Comisario of the Welsh Colony, who also arrived in the same vessel. The only charge against Mr. Jones by this Government official is some want of respect in making up the census returns of Chuput. When the news of Mr. J ones' arbitrary and unjustifiable arrest was known, Mr. E. T. Mulhall and Mr. Michael Duggan at once proceeded to see the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Irigoyen, who, we are proud to say, at once took the matter in hand, ordered an immediate enquiry into the affair, and promised to have Mr. Jones and Mr. Berwyn immediately liberated. Messrs. Mulhall and Duggan then proceeded to the Policia and informed them that the order for their liberation was being made out. In the interview with the Minister H.E. was reminded of all that Mr. Jones had toiled and done for the Welsh Colony, meriting from the Argentine Government rather a gold medal than a prison on his arrival up from the distant Chubut. We are much indebted to Mr. Shoolbred for his kindness and attention in getting us so speedy an interview with the Minister.

The Havas telegram announcing the terrible calamity to the steamer Cimbria, on her voyage to New York, caused a most painful sensation in all circles yesterday morning. It was at first thought that the ill-fated vessel was that of the same name of the Cunard line; but it is not so. The ship that now lies at the bottom of the Atlantic with 400 corpses on board belonged to the Hamburg and America Steamship Company; she was of 3,000 tons, and was built a short time ago by Caird and Co., of Greenock. She was probably full of emigrants, and the 400 souls lost could hardly have been all her passengers. The North Atlantic is now always so full of fast steamers that it is a miracle more collisions do not occur.

The death of Mr. Krutisch, the well-known German broker, caused universal regret yesterday, as he was most highly esteemed by all who knew him. The cause of his death was cancer in the throat, and his medical adviser, Dr. Mackern, says he never saw suffering borne with such fortitude as by the lamented gentleman.

The tramway drivers and guards badly want looking after. Yesterday morning a car coming down Calle Cuyo went off the line at the corner of Suipacha, where Mr. Cano is building a grand house. Instead of pulling up, the driver went on at full trot, the passengers bumping up and down and holding on for bare life. Suddenly there was a cloud of dust, a fall of part of the scaffolding of the new house, and a shout of dismay from the passers-by, while two or three gentlemen emerged from the dust and rushed across the street. The car had struck one of the supporting posts of the scaffolding, smashing it like a twig, and it is a miracle that the whole mass, on which two men were at work, did not fall on and kill those who were passing underneath. As usual, there was no policeman near the spot, and the tram-car drove on, only stopping for half a minute, when the indignant bystanders shouted for it to stop; and some ran after it to force the driver to pull up. The fault lies solely with the driver and "mayoral" of the car, whose recklessness in bumping it furiously over the stones caused it to run against the scaffolding. We witnessed the whole affair, and hope the Company will deal with the driver and 'mayoral' as they deserve.

The Municipality has ordered the police to make short work of all the masks of political and other personages now on sale in the shops. Some of the masks are classed as indecent.

The suicide of an Italian sculptor owing to disappointed love, and about which our colleagues wrote such touching essays, turns out to have been a farce. The son of Italy is a bit of a wag, and, only pretended to have swallowed poison. What he did swallow, and is in the habit of swallowing, is an unlimited quantity of bad gin; and he was certainly justified in considering it poison, as it will 'finish' him in time, if he stick to it.

J. H. Collins & Co. of 136 Calle Victoria, have imported from the U. States a few carriages and tilburies; one of each may be seen at their place. We recommend our readers to go and see them; they are very elegant, light and yet strong, and are made to go on the tram rails.

The Villarino is now in the Cibils Dock at Montevideo, and her commander and all others were fairly surprised at the sound condition she is in, after such a long spell of hard duty. Captain Spur intends to give a ball on board while she is in the Dock, and Montevideo High Life and all the Argentine "blue blood" now in the sister city are on the tip-toe of expectation about the Terpsychorean event.

The Gambetta Funeral Ceremonial commences to-day at the Parque station at 3 p.m. Our talented colleague Dr. Darieux delivers the funeral oration, and the French Minister will also speak,

The *Patria Italiana* says that the Italia, the first large ocean steamer that has entered the Boca, should be declared exempt from anchorage and wharf dues in this port for the rest of her existence. We think so to; and the Captain should have a free estancia on the Rio Negro.

The *Nacion* has some news from Europe, telegraphed from Pernambuco. There is nothing very important in it, except reference to a sensational article in the *Daily News* which says that France is the only Power England will take into account when settling affairs in Egypt. Pleasant for the rest of the "European Menagerie!"

The *Nacion* says that President Roca intends making a trip to Rio. This news requires a deal of confirmation.

A passenger on board the German steamer Hannover jumped overboard the other night, intending to drown himself, but the water wet him so much that he bellowed for help and was hauled on board. He then resorted to steel instead of water, and damaged his "corazon" to such effect with a knife that he was buried next day.

M. Delahaye, the clever scene painter and machinist who has got up the gorgeous scenes of the "Tour du Monde" at the Colon Theatre, will take his benefit on Wednesday next. He deserves a full bumper, as he is a master of his art, and his labour has been as enormous as successful.

We erred yesterday in saying that Ireland's champion, M. D., is a young Argentine, and we intend to call out our informant. M. D. is an Irishman born, and a practised writer, as his letters show. We apologise for having put his vigorous pen into other hands. His letter in the *Diario* yesterday is spendid, and we will translate it for our next issue.

The Mendoza Bank has made a splendid hit in refusing to avail of the Law which makes its notes inconvertible. The Directors have declared that they will convert all their notes on demand. In consequence, they won't be asked to convert any.

The Port Captain is chewing the cud of a proposal to establish a corps of "Serenos Marinos," or Serene Marines, or Horse Marines, to watch the port during the night. Lots of sea-horses are to be found on the South Coast, to mount this new corps.

It has been suddenly discovered that the mortal remains of the late General Puch have been lying for years in the Custom House, boxed up as French merchandise. Who are the consignees?

A fashionable High Life wedding took place last night in the quinta of one of our leading merchant-princes on the Flores Road, where a fashionable crowd of friends joined to celebrate the union of one of the loveliest daughters of this continent to a leading member of the commercial community. Our best wishes accompany the happy couple.

The "almacen" No. 400 Cangallo had to stump up $3,000 m/c fine the other day for using false weights.

The European papers report a stroke of luck for the whole Belgian army, in the shape of a legacy of a million francs, left to it by a rich old maid who had, all her life, a violent partiality for all followers of the drum. Ten regiments of the army are excepted from the legacy; why, is not stated.

POST-OFFICE.

Olavarria, Jan. 24, 1883.

To the Editor of the *Standard.*

Dear Sir,

A novelty in the quick despatch of letters from the Central Post-Office in Buenos Aires to this place is well worth recording. Letter dated December 31st, 1882, Posted in Buenos Aires January 1st, 1883 (B.A. post-mark.) Received in Olavarria, through the Post-Office, January 22nd, 1883. (O. post.mark.)

A run through these camp towns by Mr. Hansen, or the person in charge of same, would, I think, be advantageous to the public service.

Yours,

Subscriber.

WEATHER TELEGRAM.

Jan. 27.

Constitucion, 7 a.m., fine
San Vicente, 8.15, fine
Jeppener, 7.55, fine
Chascomus, 7.36, fine
Dolores, 8.15, fine
Ranchos, 8, do
Las Flores, 8.5, do
Azul, 7.15, do
Maipu, 8.2, fine
Ayacucho, 7.40, fine.



AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Well-known all over the world for the prompt cure of the following diseases:

Coughs, Colds, Catarrhs, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption, and also for the relief of those suffering from Chronic Consumption even in its Most Advanced Stage.

In the various affections of the Throat and Lungs, its employment in the first stage is always sure to arrest the disease, which makes Dr. AYER'S Cherry Pectoral a most desirable medicine to have always at hand. Those who have used this medicine knowing well its efficacy, declare they are never without it at home and never fail to recommend it to their friends suffering from any of the above diseases.

Medical men who know well the formula by which it is compounded, and the beneficial effects from its employment, never fail to prescribe Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

It is also frequently recommended by those of the Clergy who have used it. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is also remarkable in its Sanatory effects, arresting as it is sure to do, the ravages of epidemic affections of the Throat and Lungs, thus making it the most efficacious medicine which can be employed.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.
Lowell, Mass. U.S.A.
For Sale in all the principal Pharmacies and Drug-Stores.
W. R. CASSELS & Co.
Agents for Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

F. R. C.

January 28th
12.30 p.m.
Too wet for a few
D. V.

THEATRES.

COLON. Compania Lirica Francesa. Empresa Tauban. Domingo 27 de Enero, 8ª Representation Le Tour du Monde, en 80 jours, piece en 5 actes et 15 tableaux, de Jules Verne et A d'Ennery, 15 decors et 400 costumes entinement neufs. Corpo de Ballet de 10 danseuses et 12 enfants.

Nota—La Boleteria esta habierta todos los dias desde las 12.

Queda habierto una abono de diez funciones con una rebaja de 10 o/o. Tramways de todas las direcciones.

LA FLORIDA—Domingo 28 Enero 1883 Concierto Instrumental.

A las 8½.

Sabado 27 y Domingo 28 de Enero Grandes Bailes de Mascaras y de Fantasia. Entrada para Caballeros $30. Señoras gratis. Nota: no se dará contraseñas que despues del descansa.

VARIETES—Lunes 29 de Enero 1883, Beneficia de Mdlle Folmer, Girofle-Girofla.

Sabado y Domingo Gran Baile de Mascaras. Entrada General $25 m|c.

A las 11½

TEATRO DE LA OPERA—Grandes Bailes de Sociedad y Disfraz, Sabado 27 y Domingo 28 de Enero. Orquesta de 40 Profesores. Director Enrique Varalla. Repertorio moderno, alfombrado nuevo. Entrada para caballeros $50. Señoras gratis. Intransferibles por mal tiempo.

A las 11 en punto

NOTA—Para dar cumplimiento á los muchos pedidos de palcos, queda, desde la fecha, abierto un abono para los seis bailes de Carnaval que daran principio con el dia 1ro de Febrero.

GRAN SKATING RINK, 149 Esmeralda. Grandes bailes de marcaras. Todos los Sabados, Domingos, dias de Fiesta y Visperas de Fiestas. Entrada para Caballeros 30 pesos para Señoras gratis. Permiso de disfraz gratis.

POLITEAMA ARGENTINO. Sabado 27 y Domingo 28 de Enero, Grandes Bailes de mascaras y particular. Orquesta de 40 profesores. Entrada para caballeros $30. Señoras gratis.

Deutscher Turnverein.

II. GARTEN CONCERT
Am Montag den 29. Januar
Anfang 8 Uhr Abends.
Unter Leitung des
Maestro Pietro Melani.
Programm
I. Theil

1.—Persischen Marsch........ J Strauss
2. Carneval aus der Suite.... E Guirand
3.— a) Frühlingslied........ F Mendelsohn
b) Ständchen.............Franz Schubert
4.—Zwei Ungarische Tanze... J Brahms
5.—Geschichten aus dem Wienerwald Walzer........ J Strauss

II. Theil

6.—Stradella, Ouverture...... F Flotow
7.—Rêverie, Concertstück.... E Vieuxtemps
8.—Dinorah, Fantasie........ Meyerbeer
9.—Musikalische Reise durch Europa, Potpourri...... Conradi
10.—Fusionen Walzer......... E Strauss

NOTA—Die familien der Mitglieder werden zu regem Besuche freundlichst eingeladen.
OTRA—Bei schlechtem Wetter findet das Concert in der Turnhalle statt.

257 j25 28

B. Aires Rowing Club

Half-Yearly General Meeting.

Members are hereby advised the above wil be held on Tuesday the 30th inst, at 7.30 p.m., in the Scotch School Room, Calle Piedras.

A full attendance is requested as the Committee intend to lay before the members a proposed set of new rules and other affairs of importance.

BY ORDER

240 j23 30

Sportsmen

In a league of wired camp, crossed by two brooks with permanent water, game can always be bagged by good shots. There are also professional fowlers ever ready to fill the bags of poor shots for a slight consideration.

We cordially invite persons fond of rural exercise and amusement to the new

Hotel "La Estrella"
Donselaar Station, F.C.S.

where they will find brand new carriages, beds, billiard tables, host, and waiters—one and all A 1.

Terms Moderate.

202 d20 xp

Dr. Mackern

HAS REMOVED TO
208—General Lavalle—208

Consultation hours from 12 to 2 in the afternoon, and from 7 to 8.30 in the evening.

78 j9 f9

TO LET a Sala and two Bedrooms, Furnished, facing the street, in the house of a German family. Apply Rivadavia 128, altos.

281 j27 31

TO BE LET a Sala and Bedroom, suitable for a single gentleman or a married couple without family. Terms moderate. Apply 328 Calle Lavalle.

280 j27 31

TO LET two Rooms, Furnished or Unfurnished, with or without board, in a respectable foreign family. Terms moderate. Florida 477, between Cordoba and Paraguay, in front of the Gardin Florida.

283 j27 31

A young girl wishes a situation as Housemaid, understands her business perfectly. Apply at 187 San Martin.

285 j27 f1

WANTED a situation as Housemaid by a respectable girl, town preferred. Apply at 473 Calle Gral. Lavalle, or at this office.

277 j27 f1

WANTED situation by a German family with one child. Good recommendations. Apply Moreno 221.

274 j27 f1

A RESPECTABLE PERSON going to Europe wanted for a free passage. Take charge of children or attend upon a lady. Apply for references to 207 Calle Montevideo.

275 j27 f6 e o d

LETTERS LYING AT THIS OFFICE.

Mr Fermin Alvarez	Miss M Murray
Mr E Kennedy	Mr W Bruce
Miss Hamilton	Miss M Lowry
Mr. J Barns	Mr. J Williams
Mr H Higgins	Miss M. Cormick
Miss A Keena	Miss T. McGrath
Mr. M Ward	Miss M. O'Neill
Mr J Slaven	B. Hooper Esq.
Mr McCrudden	Mr. H. Foreman
Miss Dysart	



Royal Mail Steam Packet Company

FOR ANTWERP

The Company's well-known steamer
TRENT
Commander A. H. DYKE
2,912 Tons, 530 Horse-power
To sail on the
January 29th, 1883
Taking cargo and passengers DIRECT for
Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

FOR ANTWERP OR HAVRE

The Company's splendid steamer
DERWENT
Commander C. W. HANSLIP
2,471 Tons, 350 Horse-power
Will sail on
February 15th.
Taking cargo and passengers for
Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Southampton, and Antwerp or Havre.

The above steamers will carry 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers at
REDUCED RATES

Mails, Specie, Cargo, and Parcels to all the above ports.

These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table-wine is given to all classes.

RETURN TICKETS
Are granted to 1st class passengers with deduction of 25 o/o on passage money.

FAMILIES AND COMPANIES
A considerable reduction is made in their favor.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.

For further particulars apply to the Agent
HENRY L. GREEN
228 Reconquista

L'pool, Brazil and R. P. Steamers.

LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE
Departures from Buenos Aires

ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
(Via Rio Janeyro and Southampton)
LEIBNITZ Brown FEBRUARY 1
[Carrying the Belgian Mails]

ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
(via Southampton)
FLAXMAN Taylor FEBRUARY 5
(Loading in the River Parana)

ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
(via Rio Janeiro, Lisbon and Southampton)
HEVELIUS Carroll FEBRUARY 11
[Carrying the Belgian Mail]

ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
(via Southampton)
HOGARTH Cowan FEBRUARY 16
(Loading in the River Parana)

ANTWERP AND LONDON
(via Rio Janeyro and Southampton)
HIPPARCHUS Lyons FEBRUARY 21
[Carrying the Belgian Mails]

ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
(via Southampton)
LASSELL Graham FEBRUARY 8
[Loading in the River Parana]

Cargo and passengers for New York will be taken by the Steamers leaving this port on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month via Rio Janeiro.

First and Third class Passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Havre, Antwerp; and towns in Great Britain, at reduced rates.

Tickets at reduced rates by steamers not carrying mails, and reductions made in favor of Families and Companies.

First class return tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.

Prepaid Passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out friends.

These steamers carry surgeons and stewardesses.

Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on the days of sailing.

Insurances effected if required.

E. NORTON & CO., Agents.
245—Reconquista—245.
Rosario, Agent—H. S. FERGUSON.

Transportes Maritimos de Barcelona

LINEA MENSUAL DE VAPORES ENTRE ESPANA Y EL RIO DE LA PLATA
El esplendido y nuevo vapor Español
CLARIS
3,500 Toneladas y 1,500 caballos de Fuerza
Saldra de este puerto
El dia 23 de Enero, 1883
llevando carga, pasageros, dinero y encomiendas
PARA
Cadiz,
Barcelona,
y Marsella
Tocando en LAS PALMAS (CANARIAS)

Este hermoso vapor tiene excelentes comodidades para pasageros de 1a. 2a. y 3a. clase los que recibiran a bordo un trato esmerado

Los vapores de la Compañia admiten carga para todos los demas puertos del Litoral de España, cuyo trasbordo se hace por cuenta de la Empresa.

Para flete y demas informes ocurrase a
W. SAMSON & CIA.,
AGENTES.
CALLE RECONQUISTA 212.

Imperial German Mail.

Hamburg and South American Steamship Comp.
Direct Bi-Monthly Line between the River Plate and Hamburg
The Mail steamer
ARGENTINA
Captain C. BOIE
2,700 Tons and 500 Horse-power,
Will sail
On the 10th of FEBRUARY, 1883
Calling at
Montevideo, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Lisbon
Fixed dates of sailing from this port, the 10. and 25. of each month.

Names of the steamers—

VALPARAISO	RIO
ARGENTINA	ROSARIO
MONTEVIDEO	BUENOS AIRES
BAHIA	HAMBURG
CORRIENTES	PARANAGUA
PETROPOLIS	SANTOS

All these Steamers carry Physicians and Stewardesses.

Carrying Cargo, Parcels, and Specie.
These steamers receive cargo for
BREMEN
And Ports of Sweden and Norway.
Transhipment of same in Hamburg being on account of the Company.
For freight, passage, and further particulars apply to the Agents.
Luders & Co.
Rivadavia 259.

FLUIDO LITTLE

Beware of all clumsy imitations of this Original Fluid Dip!



Trade Mark, Registered.

Non poisonous, perfectly Harmless in hand-ling; mixes instantaneously in cold water; one gallon fluid to 100 parts water.

Sold in Drums of 5 and 10 Gallons.
Do Casks of 40 do

RUNCIMAN & Co.
73—Calle Piedad—73

P. S. N. C.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company

Quickest Route from the River Plate to Europe and the Pacific.

The following Steamers of this Company will be despatched from
MONTEVIDEO
With passages from Buenos Aires to Montevideo GRATIS
Carrying correspondence under Postal Contract with H.B.M. Government

FOR EUROPE

Magellan,	January 17
Britannia,	January 31
Cordillera,	February 14
Patagonia,	February 28
Valparaiso,	March 7

Britannia and Patagonia call at Rio, Lisbon Bordeaux and Liverpool

Magellan, Cordillera and Valparaiso call at Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux and
LIVERPOOL

FOR THE PACIFIC

Patagonia,	January 11
Valparaiso,	January 16
Araucania,	February 1
Galicia,	February 13

Touching at Punta Arenas, Talcahuano, Valparaiso and other Pacific Ports, up to Callao and Panama.

Passages from BUENOS AIRES to MONTEVIDEO in connexion with the Company's steamers GRATIS.

These steamers have been built expressly for this route, and in their construction every modern improvement has been employed, thus affording safety, speed and every accommodation to be desired by passengers.

The regularity with which they make their voyages is a proof of their seaworthy qualities, and their Commanders are justly famed for the discipline maintained on board their vessels and their attention to passengers.

All the steamers carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

First class return tickets at reduction of 25 per cent.

Prepaid passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out their friends.

Passages to Montevideo Free.

For freight, passages, &c, apply to the Agents—
YARROW HETT & Co.
Buenos Aires
98—CALLE PIEDAD—98
Montevideo:
55—SOLIS—55

Society Generale de Transports Maritimes

A VAPOR
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS
Regular Monthly Service to and from the River Plate
Montevideo,
Rio Janeiro,
Barcelonne
Marseilles
Genes
Naples
and Bahia by the sailings of the 3rd of each month.

The Steamship
LA FRANCE
Captain ROMANIO
will sail on
28th of January 1883

The Steamship
SAVOIE
CAPTAIN ALLEMAND
will sail on
18TH OF FEBRUARY

20 per cent Reduction on Return Tickets.

1st Class..................	$150 Oro
2d "	120 "
3d "	50 "

3rd Class Tickets will be given from Europe to here at 32 patacons gold.

The ticket for the small steamer is together with the passage ticket.

In case of quarantine, the expenses are on account of the Company.

Receives cargo for Valencia, Alecante, Carthago and Malaga.

For Freight and Passage apply to
P. y E. Matthey,
Consignataires.
232—RECONQUISTA—232

Imperial German Mail 'Norddeutscher Lloyd.'

Line of Steamers
FROM BREMEN

The Steamer
HANOVER
Captain. PH. BERDROW
will sail on 25th of JANUARY
direct for
Antwerp and Bremen

All these Steamers take 1st and 3rd class passengers, carry Physicians and Stewardesses, supply Table Wine GRATIS, and receive cargo, parcels and specie subject to transhipment for

Hamburg

And ports of England, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

The Company covers Insurance on Specie shipped in their Steamers.

For freight and passages and further particulars apply to—

K. von Emster,
AGENT
Maipu 101.
or to
A. Scharffenorth & Sattler
Brokers,
133—San Martin—133

The Family Grocery Store

Opposite the Provincial Bank.

TEA

By the box at wholesale prices
$12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 up to 50 % per lb.
72—SAN MARTIN—72
Buenos Aires

85 a7 xp

BELGRANO Swiming-Baths.

Ladies and Gentlemen visiting these Baths cannot do better than pay a visit to Watson's Hotel where they will find Breakfast's, Lunches, Dinners and all kinds of Refreshments. Very nice promenades in the Gardens and all comforts required. Breakfast with good wine $20, Dinner $25. The Hotel stands on the Plaza, one square from the Tramway, and four from the Railway Station. Tea, Coffee and Chocolate always ready.

268 j26 f14

Pomos de Gosnell

ELEGANTISIMOS
HIGH LIFE
Y de perfume delicado
Tamano Pequeno
a $5 m|c la docena
DEPOSITO
Demarchi Parodi & Co.
183—Defensa—191

256 j25 f4

Ferro Carril del Sud

Fiestas de Carnaval

Los boletos de ida y vuelta que se tomen el Sabado 3 de Febrero o cualquiera de los tres dias siguientes sirviran para regresar hasta el Miercoles 7 del mismo, (inclusive).

Buenos Aires 27 de Enero 1883.
GEO. COOPER
Administrador

269 j25 f5

van Gelderen y Trant

Traductores Publicos
18—San Martin—18

181 j16 xp



Allan Line of Steamers

BETWEEN
The R. Plate, Havre, Antwerp and Glasgow.
FLEET

BUENOS AYREAN	NOVA SCOTIAN
PARISIAN	WALDENSIAN
CANADIAN	HIBERNIAN
NESTORIAN	GRECIAN
POLYNESIAN	SCANDINAVIAN
SARDINIAN	LUCERNE
CIRCASSIAN	AUSTRIAN
MANITOBAN	PRUSSIAN
MORAVIAN	COREAN
SARMATIAN	CASPIAN
PERUVIAN	PHŒNICIAN
ACADIAN	HANOVERIAN

THE
Steamer VIKING
Captain R. TOPPER
3686 Tons Register
Will be despatched
ON
31. JANUARY, 1883
FOR
HAVRE
For freight, &c. apply to the Agents
William Samson & Co.

Buenos Ayres:	Montevideo:
212 RECONQUISTA	54 ZABALA

Broker in Montevideo, C. SAGORY.

Chargeurs Reunis

French Steam Navigation Company.

NOTE—In Quarantine time, the steamers will not touch at Brazil.
FIRST CLASS $F. 130. THIRD CLASS $F. 60, ENTREPONT $F. 40.

RIVER PLATE LINE
The splendid steamer
BELGRANO
CAPTAIN SEGOND
to sail on
20TH OF FEBRUARY 1883
FOR HAVRE
Calling at
MONTEVIDEO, AND SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFFE.

PARANA LINE
The splendid steamer
Ville de Montevideo
will sail on the
27TH OF FEBRUARY, 1883
FOR
Montevideo, Saint Vincent, Dunkerque and Havre.

RIVER PLATE LINE
The splendid steamer
PARAMA
CAPTAIN ROBERT
will sail on
28TH OF MARCH, 1883
FOR
Montevideo, Santa Cruz and Havre
P. Christophersen
General Agent
Buenos Aires, 98 Piedad
Montevideo, 85 Calle Zavala
Rosario, 35 Calle Puerto
San Nicolas, Calle del Puerto.

Cie. des Messageries Maritimes

Paquebots-poste français
Agence Principale de Bs. Aires.
Departs: le 8 et le 24 de chaque mois.
Le paquebot-post
SENEGAL
Captain BAULE
Depart le 24 Janvier 1883.
Pour BORDEAUX touchant a Montevideo, Rio de Janeyro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbonne.
L'Agent
O. De Martrin Donos.
52—CALLE PIEDAD—52

La Platense.

Compania Francesa de Navegacion a Vapor.

Carrera del Rosario y Santa Fe con escala en San Pedro, San Nicolas, Diamante y Parana en combinacion con el Ferro Carril de Campana. Salidas a las 3.15 de la Estacion Central.

ITINERARIO
VAPOR TRIDENTE
Salidas para Rosario y escala Los Martes, Jueves y Sabados.

VAPOR DIANA
Desde el Lunes 4 Diciembre este vapor efectuara cada dos semanas tres viajes a Santa Fe, tocando en todos los puntos del litorel. Una semana las salidas tendran lugar el Lunes y Viernes y la semana siguiente el Miercoles. Por informes detallados

BOLETOS DE COMBINACION.
La agencia de Buenos Ayres espide boletos de ida y de ida y vuelta para todas las Estaciones de los ferro-carriles Central Argentino y Nacional Central Norte, y las agencias de Cordoba y Tucuman espiden boletos para Buenos Aires.

Los boletos de ida son validos por 7 dias.
Y los boletos de ida y vuelta por 30 dias.

Por mayore informes etc.
Agencia General
102—PIEDAD—102

Nueva Compania de Navegacion a Vapor del Rio Parana

TO
San Nicolas and Rosario
(Via Campana)
The steamer Proveedor
Captain EMILIO PIAGGIO
Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday

In combination with the train which leave the Central Station at 3.15 p.m.

Tram-tickets and luggage gratis.

Through tickets issued, and parcels forwarded, to all the principal Railway Stations of the Interior; return tickets being available for thirty days.

All cargo received at the Campana Railway Goodshed, Retiro, the day previous to sailing.

For passages, parcels, freight on specie and cargo orders, apply to

DAVID BRUCE jun.
Agent

h 322 d30j30

Mensagerias Fluviales a Vapor

Nuevo Itinerario
Que rejira desde el 2 de Diciembre de 1882, hasta nuevo aviso.
Para Montevideo a las 5½ de la tarde
Los Lunes—
Vapor COSMOS
Los Martes y Viernes—
Vapor JUPITER
Los Jueves—
Vapor SILEX
Los Sabados—
Vapor RIO DE LA PLATA.
Para Salto y demas puertos de escala a las 10 de la manana
Los Martes—
Vapor RIO DE LA PLATA
Los Jueves—
Vapor COSMOS
Los Domingos—
Vapor SILEX
CARRERA DEL PARANA
Hasta Santa Fe
Haciendo 3 viages directos semanales con los Vapores

Pingo y Meteoro

SALIDAS

Los Martes, Jueves y Sabados para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana y Santa Fé.

En combinacion con los Ferro Carriles Norte y Campana, el 1º sale de la Estacion Central á las 12 del dia, conduciendo los pasageros al Canal de San Fernando en 40 minutos de donde partiran estos esplendides vapores y el 2º de la misma Estacion a las 3½ de la tarde que alcanzan á estos vapores en Campana.

Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los dos Ferro Carriles, la agencia los da gratis a los señores pasageros.

La carga se recibe la vispera de la salida en la Estacion Retiro.

La Agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de carga, asi como despachos de Aduana.

Comunicacion con el Telefono Gower-Bell.
PEDRO RISSO,
Agente.
143—Reconquista—145

F. Reepen & Co.

Consignatorio de Frutos del Pais
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS
Office—1272, CALLE CANGALLO,

BAZAR INGLES

NEW ASSORTMENT
OF
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
ICECHESTS
SELZOGENES, or Soda Water Machines.
POWDERS.
ATKINS' Celebrated Water Filters
BUTTERPRINTS.
PAPER ORNAMENTS for Stoves.
SPICE BOXES.
WIRE NET MEAT SAFES.
KNIFE-SHARPENERS.
FALCON SILVER PLATE POLISH.
CHAMPAGNE TAPS.
FINE MORTARS and Pestles.
SPONGE-BASKETS.
ENAMELLED MINCING Machines.
BRUSH RACKS.
OAK TRAYS with Metal Handles.
Do JAPANESE.
RAY'S Celebrated Coaguline
WINDOW NET.
FINE ENGLISH LACE CURTAINS
CLOTH BRUSHES
KENRICK'S Enamelled Kitchen Utensils.

TEA
In boxes of 2, 3, 6, and 12 lbs.
Prices from 12 to 50 m|c per lb.

C. R. Simons & Co.
189—Florida—189

101 o10 xp

Artist's and Painter's Sundries

PHOTOGRAPHIC Apparatus and Sundries

PICTURE FRAMING
In all its branches

OLD PICTURES
Cleaned and Repaired

MAPS AND PLANS
Mounted and Varnished

Oleographs and Chromos
Engravings and Photographs

Fancy Frames
IN GREAT VARIETY

VIEWS OF BUENOS AIRES

Views of the late Exhibition

VIEWS AND GROUPS
Taken by a Professional any-where, at any time, in reason.

SAMUEL BOOTE

179—Calle Florida—179.

d13 xp

Robert Lloveras, M.D.

Can be consulted on
Ear and Throat diseases
386—PIEDAD—386
From 9 to 10 a.m.
Consultations at Women's Hospital, Esmeralda 32, from 12 to 1 p.m., gratis.

183 j16 xp

E. E. CRANWELL

147 Victoria 147 Victoria
Always on sale, coming fresh by every steamer
Pure Human and Calf Vaccine
Guaranteed by an arrangement with the Association for the supply of
Pure Vaccine Lymph.
LONDON.
147 Victoria 147 Victoria
E. E. CRANWELL

260 7m27a2

Saint Andrew's Scotch School

This School re-opens on Thursday, Feb. 1st, at 9.30 a.m., when all pupils THEN IN TOWN, and all new applicants for enrolment must present themselves.

Pupils in camp may defer their return until the following Wednesday, Feb. 7th, at same hour

A. WATSON HUTTON
Head-Master

278 j27 31

Guinness's Stout

MARK
MAGNOLIA
Double First - Prize "Gold Medal"
CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET.
Sole Agents
George & John C. Bell
295—CANGALLO—295

284 jl 1 xp

IMPORTANTE ESPECIFICO DE GLYCERINA

PARA
La inmersion del Ganado Lanar
Es la mas barata, la mejor, y mas eficaz, siendo ademas
EL MENJURGE PRINCIPAL
En todos los paises del mundo donde se cria el Ganado Lanar
Puede usarse con Agua Fria

El "Especifico de Glycerina" ha sido probado y reconocido por los mas eminentes quimicos analiticos del mundo de ser el unico para la cura efectiva y radical de la Sarna, Gusanos, Larvas, Pudricion de Pezuña, Piojillos etc etc, en los Carneros, Corderos y Borregas, como igualmente de ser el mejor menjurge para hacer crecer el largor y cantidad del vellon.

La lana del Carnero que ha sido inmerjido con el "Especifico de Glycerina" es de muchisimo mas valor y alcanza precios mucho mas altos en el mercado, que la que se ha trasquilado de Carneros que han sido inmerjidos en otros menjurges. Tampoco se incendiara por combustion espontanea como es el caso con algunos otros menjurges.

UNICOS FABRICANTES
Tomlinson & Hayward
Lincoln, Inglaterra

Pueden obtenerse todos los detalles y testimoniales de los unicos importadores en el Rio de la Plata.

Moore & Tudor,
Calle Maipu
BUENOS AYRES

81 n9 xp

Buque "Hoffnung" de Nueva York.

Debiendo descargarse este buque en la Boca, los Consignatarios de mercancias se serviran llevar sus ordenes a los Agentes previniendose que para las mercancias de despacho directo o deben tenerce los permisos despachados, de otro modo la carga se mandara a los depositos de Lanus.

B. Aires, Enero 27 de 1883.
J. MOHR BELL & Co.
Consignatario

279 n27 31

Notice

The undersigned gives notice that he will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the American Bark John E Chase whilst in the port of Buenos Aires.

J H PARKE
Master

288 j27 31

NOTICE

The undersigned gives notice that he will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the American Schooner E. S. Powell whilst in the Port of Buenos Aires.

ROBERT W. HANNA.
Master

286 j27 f1

NOTICE

The undersigned gives notice that he will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the American barque B Webster whilst in the Port of Buenos Aires.

H. P. PRINCE.
Master

289 j27 f1

NOTICE

The undersigned gives notice that he will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the British Bark Alexander Keith, whilst in the port of Buenos Aires.

W. CONNAUGHTON
Master

286 j27 f1

ANGLICAN CHURCH SERVICES—
Jan. 28th, 1883
Sexagesima

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH
Morning Prayer........... 11 a.m.
Litany and Sermon......... 11.30 a.m
Evening Prayer............ 7.30 pm

TRINITY CHURCH (Lomas)
Divine Service.............. 2.45 p.m.

BARRACAS INSTITUTE
Divine Service.............. 5.5 p.m

SE VENDE o SE CAMBIA por una casa o terrenos en Buenos Aires, un terreno alambrado de 63 cuadras, situado en la Colonia frente a Buenos Aires, inmediato al pueblo, con casa de material y quinta frutal; un arroyo a los fondos con monte de sauce y bote para la caza y la pesca. Comunicacion diaria entre este puerte y la Colonia. Avaluado el todo en $f.4000. Quien se interese dirijirse por mas informes a Juan Hughes, San Martin No. 178.

282 j27 31

MAQUINAS.



BOMBAS A VAPOR
PULSOMETROS
Tornos Taladros y Martillos Pilones
MOTORES
ARBOLES DE TRASMISION
Ferro Carriles Livianos.
J. MOHR BELL AND Co.
293 Rivadavia 293

118 m12 m12

Cosnell-Pomos

HIGH LIFE
EXTRA FINE
EXQUISITE FRAGRANCE

Tubes of pure lead, filled with distilled waters and fine essences so as to be sold by retail at $1, and other sizes at convenient price, are to be found in the deposit

88—Florida—88

284 j27 f4

The Great Blood Purifiers!



BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla AND PILLS.
Established 1832.

Guaranteed to be an infallible cure for Scrofula in its worst forms, stubborn, deep-seated Ulcers, Syphilis, primary, secondary and tertiary; Tumors, Eruptions, Old sores, Rheumatism, and all diseases or sores created by bad blood or humors.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS
CURE ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.
For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

THE PLEASURE OF BATHING IS greatly increased by mixting in the tub half or even a quarter of a bottle of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. Instantly the whole atmosphere of the bath-room is as fragrant as a blooming flower-garden, the mind becomes buoyant and the body emerges refreshed and strengthened.

POMADE.

This is the best hair dressing known. It beautifies and strengthens, while most of the preparations now so numerous, injure the hair and cause it to fall off. In proof of this, notice the thousands of young men in this city who are losing their hair. If you would avoid this misfortune use Pomade de Vaseline. Thousands have used it with the best results and in no case is it injurious.

J. A. BENNET
195 Florida

216 j20 xp

TO BE LET

A SUITE
OF
Spacious Rooms
(ALTOS)
IN
A CENTRAL POSITION
In the Calle Maipu
Suitable for Offices or Bachelors' Apartments.
Apply to M. & T.
Standard Office.

ON 'CHANGE.

Jan. 27th, 1883

Cedulas A	100½
Cedulas E	84¼
National Bank Shares....	102
National 5 o/o..........	72

The market opened this morning with the same characteristic features of yesterday. Some attention has been attracted by the repeated purchases for Montevidean account. The general feeling of the market is of indecision, operators look forward to Monday and Tuesday with anxiety. Two hundred National Bank Shares changed hands for cash at 102, and 100 for Monday at 102½. Speculation for the end of the month rules dull, and only 650 Shares were sold at 102¾-½. The bulk of operations was effected for the end of next month; 1350 Shares were sold, rates opening at 104½, and closing at 103¾. Large operations were passed over to next month. The question of the moment is whether operators can rely on sufficient money to carry the shares or not. A heavy delivery is expected.

Twenty thousand patacons were sold this morning for the end of July at 25.15. This demand for specie for the middle and end of the year is traced to the articles of several leading colleagues, who anticipate bad times during the winter. Although the actual state of imports and exports is not at all satisfactory the prosperity of the country in general is unprecedented and there is little room for dismal anticipations. The Brazilian cloud will be blown away like the Chilian, and the probabilities are that a 'statu quo' will be adopted by both Governments. Gold operations during official hours for cash were effected at 25.01. There are many buyers and sellers ask 25.01½.

The Cedula market has experienced a sudden turn, and rates look very firm. Operations during official hours were very small and there are few sellers in the market. The President of the Bank, Dr Llambi Campbell, is on the eve of his departure, and much importance is attached to his mission. Series A is quoted at 100½, and Series E at 84½ for cash, but the stock in reality rules much firmer. Twenty-seven thousand E were sold for the end of the month; rates opened at 84½, and closed at 84¼. Twenty thousand were sold for the end of March and February at 84¾. The stock closes very firm.

Several thousand National five per cent were sold to-day at 92 o/o.

The exchange market rules dull. Fair amounts are offering and some bills are reported done at 49¾; few takers.

The fine Allan Line steamer Canadian has arrived in Montevideo with 1000 tons for the Mount and 1200 tons of cargo for B. Aires.

Freights continue firm. Steamers in port are no longer so numerous.

The Ayershire is due to-day in Montevideo with a full cargo of railway sleepers for the Southern Railway.

The notes of the National Bank are circulating so freely that many parties are anxious to know the amount of notes in circulation. It appears that up to the present $f.4,000,000 have been issued; the emission will be gradually increased to $f.20,000,000.

The Board of the Western Railway deposited in the Provincial Bank to-day 4,000,000 m/c, half the profits of line during 1882. This amount is placed at the disposal of the Provincial Government.

The great Armstrong estancia in Melincue, adjoining the Venado Tuerto, and comprising 25 leagues of land, has been rented at the rate of 20,000 m/c per league per annum. The place only cost 7000 m/c per league some years ago. This shews the gigantic advance in the value of camp. The camp was all burnt down in the beginning of the month, and subsequent advices received state that the camps are again covered fine pasture.

Mr E. Casey has sold 35,000 arrobes of wool in deposit at reserved rates. Buyers, a fashionable "artista" and a leading exporter.

Advices from the Venado Tuerto state that the camps are green again; the camp fires after all did little injury. Two Irish sheepfarmers had arrived there with several thousand sheep, fleeing from overstocked camp and from high rents.

The approaching meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank is the talk of the market. The election of the new directors of the Bank concentrates much attention in view of the many influences at work to secure votes for friends. As 30,000 shares must be deposited for the election, and only 2/3 of that number have been taken to the Bank, it is probable that the meeting for the election will be postponed. Several of the holders of certificates wonder that they are not allowed to take part in such an important matter as the nomination of new directors.

We hear that the fine Gandara estancia at Chascomus will be turned into wheat and maize fields. All the stock of the estancia will be sold off by auction and 'chacareros,' will take up the camp. Three leagues of this fine estancia have been rented at the rate of 120,000 % per league per annum for six years.

Payments on 'Change to-day were small.

The Sud America has arrived in Montevideo with 850 passengers. The current of emigration to the Plate continues strong, although the harvest of the colonies may be considered at an end.

The sales at the ring were as follows:—
Cedulas—
For cash A 1,000 at 100½
For cash E 2,000 at 84½
For Jan. 31st E 27,000 at 84½-¾-¼
For Feb. 28th E 10,000 at 84¾
For March 31st E 10,000 at 84¾
Sales, 50,000
National Bank Shares—
For cash 200 at 102
For Jan. 30th 100 at 102½
For Jan. 31st 650 at 102¾-½-¾
For Feb. 28th 1,350 at 104½-104-103¾
Sales, 2,300
National Bonds, 1881, 5 o/o—
For cash 8,000 at 72
Gold—
For June 30th 20,000 at 25.15

The barque R. B. Chapman spoke the following vessels:—

The American barque, Showing Sig B. N. P. S., Long. 36.51 West, Lat. 13.16 N.

English barque, Sig. B. L. M. T., Long. 28.20 West, Lat. 3.48 N.

English barque Algoa Bay from Liverpool for San Francisco, 42 days out. Long. 45.50, Lat. 31.14 South.

American barque Blanche Cow, of Portland, from Rosario, Long. 51.40 West, Lat. 34.18 South.

The death of Mr. David Krutisch, one of our oldest German brokers, spread a certain gloom on 'Change. Deceased was much esteemed and respected by all, and a resident of this country for the last 44 years. The funeral takes place in the morning (Sunday) at half-past eight, as appears by notice.

The remarks about the abuse of confiscating sheepskins without ears in our Plazas, and which were published in these columns in the letter headed "Sheepskins," last Sunday, have given rise to much discussion about this measure which everybody condemns.

Messrs. Schwartz and Co., of the Casa Amarilla, launched to-day the Lydia, a fine powerful tug-boat, constructed purposely for towing ocean steamers into the Boca. The large foundry of Messrs. Schwartz is the busiest spot in Buenos Aires, and orders from all parts of the Republic are unusually numerous.

Six thousand arrobes of wool arrived at the Once this morning. All was sold, and there is very little wool left in the station. The large transactions effected of late show a much better feeling in the market, and the telegrams from Antwerp have had no influence on the article.

Speculation during afterhours resulted in a few desultory sales of shares for the end of the month at 102½. Several thousand Cedulas were sold for the end of February at 85.

The property in Calle Hiedad, at the back of the National Theatre, has been bought by Mr. Ortiz de Basualdo for $1,150,000 %. This property belonged to the Gorostiaga testamentaria.

At the Plaza Once de Setiembre the following business done:—
The sales were:—
Wool—
6,0 0 @ special, 89
1,000 @ good and regular, 73, 70
4,500 @ superior and good, 87, 85, 79
1,600 @ superior, good and regular, 83, 72, and 68.
500 @ good borrega, 66
100 @ inferior, 59
Cow Hides—140 at 161
Wheat—Per fan., candeal, 146, 116
Wheat—Bread at 106
Do, French, regular, 93
Alpiste—Good at 14
Maize—Per fan. morocho in grain, 74, 69

At the South Market the following business done.
118 waggons arrived with produce.
The sales were—
Wool—
3,000 @ extra, 103, Chapar
3,800 @ superior and good, 85, 80, Ortiz
1,500 @ borrega, 73, Rodriguez
450 @ do, 78, Moore
250 @ do, 71, Mandia
3,000 @ superior and good, 81, 80, and 78, Mendez
Cow Hides—100 hides at 168
Sheepskins—180 doz., 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 rls.
Desechos, 19 rls.
Pelados, 230 doz. at 71, 66
Do, epidemia, 21
Corderitos, 40 doz. at 18
Horse Hair—30 @ at 169
Grease—58 @ at 44

Mr. H. Aitgelt, in his weekly wheat circular gives the following:—
"Arrivals of the week:
Wheat........ 815,738 kilos
Flour.......... 79,841 do
Maize......... 119,625 do
Linseed....... 15,132 do
Hay............ 487 bales

Besides 7,105 bags of wheat, 786 bags of maize and 578 bags of linseed by the Western Railway, the weight of which has not been specified.

"Exports of the week:—
For Antwerp 6,460 kilos of linseed.
For Rio .... 18,620 "

The following sales of real estate were registered yesterday:—

One solar and one quinta in the town of Guardia Nacional, the former with 43.30 by 60.62 mts., and the latter with 532.12x495.55 mts., both for $2,500 %.

In Zarate, 86.60x86.60 mts., $12,000 %.

In Bahia Blanca, 149 hect., 99 areas, and 12 cent., $25,000 %.

In Juares, 225 hect., 10 areas, and 54 cent., $120,000 %.

In Moron, 14.96x64 mts., $30,500 %.

In Juarez, 225 hect., 10 areas, and 54 cent., $220,000 %.

Partido of 9 de Julio, 1,948x3,464 mts., for $150,000 %.

Messrs Lavalle & Moores, in their important cattle circular, dated 1st Jan. to 15th Jan., 1883, give the following:—
"Corrales de abasto—
Arrivals of fortnight.... 15,347 head.

15,347 head.

Slaughtered during fortnight	7,535 head.
Do calves	1,322
Sold to saladero up to date..	2,421
Sold for invernada	2,042
Extraction of horned cattle..	1,475
Do calves	106
Stock	446
	15,347 head.

The Chuput packet Monte Leon just up, after a passage af 5 days only. She left the Patagonia discharging in the river. The wheat news is good, confirming previous advices. Harvest had just commenced, and reapers, binders, and threshers were going to work, after two years' idleness. The new canal was doing good work; wheat sown in December coming up splendidly by having water "ad libitum". The low price of wheat this year will probably give an impetus to barley growing down there, where the climate will produce the best malt barley possible. The National engineers who had been there six months studying an irrigation scheme have returned to report; but the colonists knowing the delay of Government in such matters, will have opened a similar canal to the one now working so well, before the project will be fairly in "tramite". The present population of Chuput is about 1,600, and the wheat crop will amount to about from 40-50,000 fanegas; people are all prosperous, and all the new arrivals have got lands.

Telegrams from Rio quote exchange at 21½.

The Custom House receipts of the month up to date exceed $f1,300,000.

Over 5,000 shares of the new Bolsa have been subscribed for up to date.

Over 2,000 navvies are at present working on the extensions of the Western Railway as follows:—

Extension.	Length.	Navvies.
Lobos to Saladillo	83 kil.	229
Bragado to 9 de Julio..	32	100
Ensenada to La Plata..	6	520
La Plata to Ferrari....	41	655
Pergamino to S. Nicolas	72	650
	254 kil.	2,154

The numbers of navvies are being daily increased, and the Board of the Railway is determined to push the works ahead with the greatest activity. Very soon the rails of this great line will branch in all directions of the North and West of the Province.

The extension of the Great Southern Railway to Bahia Blanca continues with uninterrupted activity. A dozen large sailing vessels are anchored in Bahia Blanca discharging railway materials at the company's wharf. All the camps through which the line will pass are daily improving in value, and it is expected that the locomotive will run to both termini before the end of the year. High wages are the order of the day in the South, and hundreds can find employment as navvies. The line to Olavarria may be considered finished and will soon be opened to the public.

The Provincial Bank discounted yesterday only six millions %, although applications amounted to over $15,000,000 %. The National Bank continues to discount as usual about $f.150,000 to 200,000.

The Finance Office of the Nation drew up the following title-deeds to the National lands:—

To Mr. F. Bustamante, lot 24, fraction D, 2nd section.

To Mr. F. Quintana, lot 15, fraction C, 2nd section.

To Mr. C. Sommer, half West lot No. 17 and half East lot No. 18, fraction B, 8th section.

To Mr. A. Marcebal, half North lot No. 1, fraction A, 7th section.

Two hundred thousand National Dollars were paid yesterday to the manager of the Andine Railway for expenses of the extension of the line.

Over $f.2,200 have been granted by the National Government for repairs of the pontoon light of Banco Chico. Mr. Perie's proposal was accepted.

The works on the Transandine line have been temporarily suspended until the junction with the Western Railway has been settled. It is to be hoped that the Board of the Western Railway will give the fairest conditions to the new company.

Mr. Simpson, C.E. has presented a tender to the Government for the completion of the City Improvements, depositing $f.62,000 in National Bonds as guarantee. Mr. Simpson's proposal is cheaper by one million patacons than the lowest of the three bids presented to the Water Board.

A morning colleague announces sales of land in the Vth Section near the Colorado at the rate of $50,000 % per league, and states that National Land Bonds are to be had with difficulty at $30,000 % per league.

The Prefect of the Port should remove the great ridicule which covers the Capitania, owing to the very leaky condition of the pontoon Vanguardia. She fills at the rate of two feet of water per 24 hours. It is high time that the Prefect apply to the National Government for a new pontoon.

Advices from Santa Fé report a scarcity of hands on all sides. This fact is a sign of the times; the large numbers of emigrants have called the attention of all for the last three months, and all these new arrivals disappear as fast as they arrive. The bulk goes to the Interior of the Republic where there is a constant demand for labourers. Many go to the South of this Province, and the progress of Bahia Blanca is mainly due to the influx of bone and sinew from abroad.

The Camara de Comercio of the Bolsa has published a Report of its doings during the year 1882. The pamphlet shews the great importance of the Chamber of Commerce and its ardent desire to foster the interests of the commercial community.

The corner of Calle Callao and Rivadavia, that turned such an objectionable projection into the street, has been finally demolished. The Boulevard Callao looks a splendid thoroughfare at present.

The Riachuelo and the river rose very much last night, occasioning the sudden freshness of the atmosphere. The Boca is crowded with large vessels, and the activity of this suburb baffles description. There are several large vessels, besides the Italia, anchored in the Boca.

The Brazilian gunboat Paranahyba, under Commander Saldanha, has arrived at Bahia Blanca. She entered San Blas to visit the Constitucion, in command of Major Rivadavia.

The Brazilian Venus Committee are expected here on board the Paranahyba.

Messrs. W. Samson and Co., have applied for packet privileges for the SS. Ayrshire.

The following is the balance-sheet of the Italian Bank. The figures are interesting and it is worthy of notice to remark the rather heavy amount of cash on hand, over 2,500,000 patacons:—

BANCO DE ITALIA Y RIO DE LA PLATA.
Balance General en 31 Diciembre 1882.
Activo.

Caja—		
Existencia efectivo		$f1,627,961.06
Id id	$22,383,418	886,472.00
Valores á cobrar—		
Letras descontadas—		
Existencia en cartera á cobrar..		1,025,191.44
Id id	95,841,629	3,795,708.12
Varios deudores—		
Cuentas cor'tes..		334,742.88
Id id	16,568,601	656,182.23
Oblig'es á cobrar con valores en garantia y vales á la vista......		71,000.00
Id id	2,493,042	98,734.35
Corresponsales de ultramar		144,400.58
Id provincias		151,367.37
Id id	60,869	2,410.64
Letras á cobrar..		103,926.30
Bienes raices......		8,905.74
Intereses á cobrar..		886.37
Id id	29,185	1,155.84
Material de escritorio		6,737.23
Muebles y utiles...		1,500.00
Edificio del Banco..		57,420.18
		$f8,974,702.83

Pasivo.

Capital—		
Por 15,000 acciones suscritas y pagadas....		$f1,500,000.00
Varios acreedores—		
Cuenta corrientes		2,146,350.78
Id id	$85,159,403	3,372,649.88
Depositos á interes..........	13,235,662	722,204.44
Oblig'es á pagar á plazo fijo....		155,468.06
Id id	14,852,871	588,232.51
Corresponsales de ultramar		15,736.56
Id provincias....		90,900.63
Id id	15,836	627.16
Letras á pagar..		15,360.10
Id id	205,800	8,150.50
Dividendo. Saldo de los anteriores balances......		51.29
Fondo de reserva..		87,409.41
Redescuentos.....		53,643.09
Cuenta de prevision		131,091.44
Ganancias y perdidas		86,826.89
		$f8,974,702.83

S. E. o O.
B. Aires, 31 Diciembre, 1882.

We have received the following letter, with regard to several reports afloat in the market, and to which we alluded in this column:

B. Aires, January 26th, 1883.
To the Editor of the Buenos Aires *Standard*,
Dear Sir,

"Allow me to rectify a statement which appeared this morning in your 'on 'Change.'

"The 25th of January was the day fixed by the Directors of the National Bank, on which Mr. Louis Franken had to give the final decision, whether the respective bankers in London and Paris had agreed to accept the $f8½ millions 5 per cent. Fondos Publicos as a guarantee against the drawings of the bank.

"The tender expired only last night, and this morning the public was surprised by your notice of rumours that a new Syndicate had been formed. In this new group of bankers; you mention the 'Comptoir d'Escompte' which is precisely one of the banks standing, 'en pour-parler' with Mr. Franken. I usually have the fullest confidence in your reports, but allow me to observe that the paragraph alluded to seems more or less inspired by 'American' and perhaps 'Austrian' interests. The personal qualities of Monsieur Soubeyrow, President of the Comptoir d'Escompte; the serious character of the bank itself, warrant more than sufficiently that it is entirely out of the question to presume any double dealings on their part, that is to say it is simply impossible that the said bank should have refused to do the business with one group of bankers, and at the same time negociated with another. Such a course might be followed in Buenos Aires, but in London or Paris the mere attempt would be sufficient to injure seriously the credit of any house.

"For these reasons neither the Comptoir d'Escompte nor Messrs. Morton Rose and Co. can in any way be supposed to be engaged in the formation of a new Syndicate, not to mention that up to this date the National bank has received no new offer whatever.

"Begging you will kindly publish the above lines.

"I remain, Dear Sir.
"Your most obedt. servant,
"MAXIMILIAN WEILL."

CORRALES DEL SUD.
Jan. 26.
Introduccion

Abastecedores, Capatazes, Procedencia, Animales.	
L Linch y Ca, Cañuelas	36
B Aspitia, Magdalena	77
R Diaz, Las Flores	97
J L Zomoso, Ajo	107
S A Gomez, Tandil	163
Duggan hnos, Magdalena	49
S y Mandia, Matanzas	24
D Esquivel, Bolivar	156
S y Mandia, Castelli	167
Id Lomas	9
	935

PRECIOS.
Bueyes 870
Siñuelos 750 800
1º aparte carne y sebo 320 400
Id 2º id 200 280
Flaco chancheria 140 200
Cueros de novillo 120 150
Id de vaca 90 100
Id de buey, 160 170
Terneros año arriba 200
Id mamones 100
Novillos de saladero 300 320
Novillos de invernada 335
Vacas id 180
Capones y ovejas 33 41
Se carnearon para el abasto 516 animales.

MONTEVIDEAN TELEGRAMS.

Montevideo, January 27th

Canadian (Allan line) arrived to-day from Havre with 24 passengers and 1,200 tons of cargo for B. Aires.

Sud America arrived last night from Genoa with 800 passengers and 500 tons of cargo.

Dunvegan from Cardiff
Istria, do
Sakkarah, Hamburg
Canadian, Havre
Deuda Amortizable, 26½ for end of Feb.
380,000 feet of pich pine per Mercur sold at reserved price.
Nothing done in produce.
Silex and Jupiter sail.

MARITIME.

ARRIVALS.
January 27th
Rio de la Plata from Uruguay
Proveedor, Rosario
Tridente, Rosario
Pingo, Rosario
Baltimore, Bremen

DEPARTURES.
January 28th
Silex for Uruguay
January 29th
Cosmos for Montevideo
Diana, Rosario
January 29th
Rio de la Plata for Uruguay
Tridente, Rosario
Proveedor, Rosario
Pingo, Sta. Fe
Jupiter for Montevideo

Steamers to sail in January—
28th La France for Marseilles
L'Italia, Genoa
29th Trent for Southampton
31st Arica for Santos
Viking, Antwerp
Fifeshire, Antwerp
Scotia, Mediterranean
To sail from Montevideo—
31st Britannia for Liverpool
Steamers expected in January—
26th San Domingo from Pacific
28th Sud America from Genoa
30th Equateur from Bordeaux
Expected in Montevideo—
30th Britannia from Pacific

DEATH.

On the 27th Dec., at No. 451 Calle Temple, Mr David Krutisch, aged 62 years. Deceased was a native of Germany and a resident of the Plate for 44 years. The funeral takes place this morning at 451 Calle Temple at 8.30 a.m., and proceeds to the English Cemetery.

Tobacco Extract

SOUTH DOWN SHEEPWASH
Virginia and Kentucky
NICOTINA
For curing Scab in Sheep
The only and cheapest remedy approved and adopted by all Sheepfarmers in the River Plate
Can be used with hot or cold water.
One gallon to be mixed with 200 gallons Water.
Guaranteed free from Poison
Sole Agents appointed by the Italian Government's Company
Aug. C. Linck & Co.
104—San Martin—104
TIETJEN & Co., ROSARIO

Hotel Provence
29—Cangallo—29

Fine suits of Rooms or Families, cleanliness, attendance and cuisine of first order. One of the finest Hotels in town, and where visitors will find every home comfort. Orders for Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers, Lunches, Pic-nics

Charges moderate

Hotel de Provence

JOSEPH PERES & Co.

NOTE—The proprietor begs to inform his many clients that the Hotel has been completely restorated, and now perfectly new.

Hotel de la Paix
Corner of the Calles Cangallo and Reconquista

En ...shmen and others visiting B. Ayres, ...ll ...d every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in his city.
Hydraulic Lift
Reading-room
Public Baths
Charges are most moderate
Wines superb
Table d'Hote in European style, with room lights and attendance.

Hotel de la Paix
Corner of the Calles Cangallo and Reconquista

Grand Hotel
SAN ISIDRO

Proprietors
Henry Vignolles and Sons.

The proprietors beg to inform their many visitors and the public in general, that they have now entirely renovated the above establishment, and fitted it up with all the latest improvements.

Families and gentlemen visiting San Isidro will find every possible convenience, home-comfort and even luxury in all the domestic arrangements—
BATH-ROOM supplied with hot and cold water.
RECREO tastefully laid out.
TABLE d'HOTE in European style.
Orders for Breakfasts, Lunches, Dinners, Suppers, Pic-nics, etc.
Charges very reasonable.
Recent alterations having been made on the F.C.N., Trains are not only faster and more frequent than before but also PUNCTUAL.
Reduced Fares.

Henry Vignolles & Sons
68 d6 xp

HOTEL NACIONAL
98—CANGALLO—98

Conveniently situated in the vicinity of the Banks, the Exchange, and Railway Stations.
Contains seventy well furnished rooms, and is famous for its
Superior Accommodation and Attendance.
Families will find suitable rooms with every comfort.
The proprietor speaks English perfectly.
TERMS MODERATE
94 s7 xp

Boarding House
Mr Barke begs to advise her camp friends that she now resides at Cuyo 1012, where they will meet with every attention and comfort at very moderate prices.
e 156 m9 xp

Notice.
Miss McGuire wishes to inform her friends and the Public that she has Removed from Calle Cerrito 292 to Piedad 696. Tramway passes the door.
242 j23 f23

GRAN PLANO Topografico
POR
Luis A. d'Abreu y Cia.
DE LOS
Territorios de la Pampa Nacionales y Provinciales
MENSURADOS

Se venden estos nuevos planos topograficos, con muchos nombres de los propietarios en el consignados, en los siguientes librerias:

C M Joly	Victoria 137
M Fernandez y Ca	Victoria 21
Igon Hermanos	Alsina 90
Juan Grant	Cangallo 69
Ernest Nolte	Cangallo 115
Jacobo Peuser	San Martin 98
G Mendeski y Ca.	Rivadavia 95
Dewey y Ca.	Piedad 241.

Precio: $500 m/c.
217 j20 29

The Most Perfect Non-Alcoholic BEVERAGE
Vin Santé!!
Vin Santé!!
Refreshing and Invigorating
ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES.
Sparkling and Delicious
EQUAL
To the finest Champagne
Without its intoxicating effects.
Ask for it in all
CONFITERIAS.

Wholesale Agents
MOORE & TUDOR
93—MAIPU—95.
58 d6 m6

Tramway a Belgrano.
AVISO

Se convoca a los Señores Accionistas a una reunion que tendra lugar en este local el dia Jueves 15 de Febrero a las 2 de la tarde.
Se recuerda la obligacion de hacer registrar sus acciones segun lo ordenan los Estatutos.
Buenos Aires, Enero 8 de 1883.
LA COMISION.
Administracion Florida 139.
67 j8 f8

Asociacion Rural de Chascomus.
10ª Feria

Se invita a los Señores hacendados, industriales ó agricultores de la Provincia para la decima Feria que el Directorio de la Asociacion Rural de esta Ciudad ha resuelto celebrar en los dias 1, 2 y 3 del proximo mes de Marzo.
Por pedidos de local y datos ocurrir a Secretaria.
Chascomus, Enero 15 de 1883
EL DIRECTORIO
248 j24 m12

Bolsa de Comercio
Sancionado en la Asamblea General Extraordinaria del 20 de Diciembre proximo pasado, el preámbulo y proyecto presentado por la Cámara Sindical para la construccion de un edificio para Bolsa de Comercio, la Comision nombrada en ese acto, abre la inscripcion para dos mil acciones de cien pesos fuertes cada una por el termino de 30 dias, contados desde la fecha, debiendo los solicitantes presentar sus pedidos en la Gerencia de la Bolsa, donde encontrarán las solicitudes impresas.
B. Aires, Enero 4 de 1883.
LA COMISION
30 j3 f3

Boteria y Zapateria
Botines lisos o recorte para hombre, hechos con cuero Frances fresco, desde $100 arriba. Zapatos para hombre hecho con material Frances de 1ª clase desde 75$ arriba. Botines abrochados forma escoses para hombre de todas clases. Botas para hombre de todas formas y clases. Zapatos y botines para señoras, niños y niñas de todas clases. Se hace sobre medida.
300—Cangallo—300.
144 j13 f18

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED)
LONDON, BUENOS AYRES, MONTEVIDEO and ROSARIO

Authorised Capital........ £2,000,000 Ster.
Subscribed Capital........ 1,500,000 "
Reserve Fund............ 185,000 "

Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA.

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.
Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Deposing Bills, Coupons, etc., for Collection—subject to a conventional Commission.
The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.
Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.
Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c, the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.
Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.
N. 52 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON E.C

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Issued and Purchased on the following places
LONDON
And all the principal Towns of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND

Antwerp, Amsterdam
Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Hamburg, Metz, Mulhouse, Strasbourg
Bayonne, Bordeaux, Brest, Chambery, Dijon, Havre, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Nice, Oloron, Pau, Paris, Rouen, Tarbes, Toulon, Toulouse, And on many other towns in France
Bale, Berne, Geneva, Lucerne, Neuchatel, Vevey, Zurich, And on other towns in Switzerland
Lisbon, Oporto, Las Palmas (Canary Islands,) Santa Cruz de Teneriffe
Baltimore, Boston, New York, Philadelphia
Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, Santos
Alessandria, Ancona, Bologna, Como, Florence, Genoa, Leghorn, Lucca, Milan, Messina, Naples, Padua, Palermo, Parma, Rome, Spezia, Turin, Venice, Verona, And on many other towns in Italy
Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, Cartagena, Corunna, Caldas de Reyes, Corcubion, Ferrol, Granada, Madrid, Malaga, Mallorca, Menorca, Padron, Pamplona, Pontevedra, San Sebastian, Santander, Sevilla, Santiago, Valencia, Valladolid, Villagarcia, Vigo, Zaragoza, And on many other towns in Spain
Santiago de Chile, Valparaiso, South Africa, Australia
Rosario, Montevideo.

JOHN TODD
Manager

London & R. Plate Bank (LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista)

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED
MONEDA CORRIENTE
Account current............ 3 o/o.
30 days notice............ 3½ o/o.
90 days fixed............ 4 o/o.
GOLD
Account current............ 1 o/o.
30 days notice............ 2 o/o.
90 days fixed............ 3 o/o.
CHARGED.
For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.
On debit balances in account current in gold and m/c .... 9 p. cent
Buenos Ayres, July 1, 1882.
JOHN TODD
Manager

The English Bank of the River Plate.
LIMTD.
BUENOS AIRES
Temporary Premises
94—CANGALLO—94
ROSARIO
Corner of Calles
PUERTO AND CORDOBA

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed do 1,000,000

DIRECTORS
H. Brockett Esq., Chairman of the Central Arg. Railway.
C. A. Cater Esq.
Hon. S. C. Glyn, M.P.
Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P.
M. H. Moses, Esq.
William Rodger, Esq. Junier, Sres Juan Best y Hnos.
Arthur E. Smithers, Esq. Managing Director.

BANKERS IN LONDON
Messrs Glyn Mills Currie & Co.

Commercial and other Current Accounts opened.
Deposits received at sight and for Fixed periods.
Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or collected.
Advances made, upon Approved Securities.
Letters of Credit issued on London, the Continent, the United States and Brazil for Commercial and Travelling purposes.
Bills of Exchange issued and purchased on the following places—
London, and the principal towns in England, Scotland and Ireland.
Paris
Bordeaux
Marseilles
Antwerp
Genoa, and other places in Italy
Spain
Switzerland
The United States
Montevideo
Rio Janeiro, and other places in Brazil
Transfers of Funds to or from this Country and the Continent can be effected by telegram or otherwise, through the medium of the Banks' Chief Office at,
No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.
Also, every description of Banking business transacted on liberal terms.
The following rates of Interest will be allowed and charged by the Bank, until further advice.

ALLOWED MONEDA CORRIENTE
Credit Balances in Current Account and Deposits at Call.. 3½ o/o p. ann.
Deposits at 30 days notice.... 5 do
Do for 60 days fixed.......... 5 do
Do for 90 days fixed.......... 5½ do
ALLOWED GOLD
Credit Balances in Current Account and Deposits at Call.. 3 o/o p. ann.
Deposits at 30 days notice.... 4 do
Do for 60 days fixed.......... 4½ do
Do for 90 days fixed.......... 5 do
CHARGED
Overdrafts in Current Account Gold or Paper............ 9 o/o p. ann.
Discount according to arrangement.
E ROSS DUFFIELD.
Manager.
B. Aires, 1st April 1881

Notice of Removal
JAMES POLLARD'S Carpenter and Cabinet Workshops are now removed to the new premises erected in Calle Veinte Cinco de Mayo Nos. 425 and 427.
All classes of Cabinet making, Domestic, Shop and Bank fittings, and furniture made at the shortest notice to any design.
Especiality in Gothic Work
Designs furnished when required
Conservatory's and Greenhouses built to order
Executed promptly, efficient and cheap.
425—Calle 25 de Mayo—427.
56 j5 f5

A LOS POSEEDORES DE CAMPOS EN LA PROVINCIA DE CORDOBA.—Se les previene que deben ocurrir al Escritorio del Apoderado de ese Gobierno, Cangallo 104 de (1.30 a 3 p.m) a abonar la Contribucion que adeudan por los años atrazados como por el corriente antes del 1° de Marzo. Previniendoles al mismo tiempo a los que no lo efectuen que se les aplicara la multa que establece la ley en esa Provincia. Buenos Aires, Enero 1° Bernardino Acosta.
125 j12 f12

Banco de Italia Y Rio de la Plata
98—CALLE de la PIEDAD—98

Capital en oro efectivo....... $f.1,500,000
Fondo de reserva y prevision al 30 de Junio de 1881........ $f. 207,409.41
Desde esta fecha hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:—
ABONA EN MONEDA CORRIENTE
En cuenta corriente y a la vista.. 3 o/o anual
A plazo fijo de 30 dias.......... 4 " "
A plazo fijo de 60 a 90 dias...... 5 " "
ABONA EN ORO
En cuenta corriente y a la vista.. 2 o/o anual
A plazo fijo de 30 dias.......... 3 " "
A plazo fijo de 60 a 90 dias...... 4 " "
SE COBRA
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente en moneda de curso legal...... 10 o/o anual
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente de oro sellado............... 10 " "
Descuento de Pagarés y letras será Convencional
Se dan Giros y Cartas de Credito sobre—
LONDRES
PARIS
BURDEOS
AMBERES
y todos los principales ciudades de ITALIA como asi sobre
PARANA
CORDOBA
SAN JUAN
TUCUMAN
VALPARAISO
MONTEVIDEO y
RIO DE JANEIRO.
Horas de despacho:
Desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 4 de la tarde, y los Sabados hasta las 5.
Buenos Aires, Abril 1 de 1882.
S. Pollinini,

Banco Carabassa & Cia.
157—CANGALLO—157

Desde esta fecha hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:—
Se paga
anual
Por depositos en cuenta corriente 6 a la vista en moneda de curso legal...... 3 o/o
A plazo fijo de 30 dias en moneda de curso legal............ 4 "
A plazo fijo de 60 y 90 en moneda de curso legal............ 5 "
Id en cuenta corriente 6 a la vista oro sellado............ 2 "
Id en cuenta corriente de 30 dias id. 3 "
Id id id 60 á 90 dias id. 4 "
Id a otros plazos........ Convencional
Se cobra
Por adelanto en cuenta corriente en moneda de curso legal.......... 10 o/o
Id Id en oro sellado.......... 10 "
Descuento de pagarés y letras será Convencional
Letras de Cambio
Se dan sobre:—
España 600 pueblos; Francia 40 pueblos; Londres, Jersey, Liverpool, Holanda, Belgica, Alemania, Rusia, Turquia, Dinamarca, Suecia y Noruega, Rumania, Austria, Lisboa, Oporto; Italia, pagadero en 90 pueblos; y Suiza, pagadero en 35 pueblos.
Cartas de Credito
Se dan sobre los principales Ciudades de Europa, tanto para viajeros, como para compra de mercaderias, no cobrandose comision sino sobre las cantidades de que se haga uso.
Horas de despacho
10 a.m. á 4 p.m. y los Sabados hasta 5 p.m.
Buenos Aires, Abril 1, 1882.

Banco Nacional
42—Reconquista—42

Horas de oficina: De 10 a. m. á 4 p. m. y los Sabados hasta las 5 p. m.
Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:—
ABONARA
ANUAL
Sobre depositos en oro, á la vista...... 3 o/o
Id a 90 dias fijos.... 2 o/o
Id en plata despues de 60 dias..... 1 o/o
Id en moneda de curso legal, a la vista..... 3 o/o
Id a 90 dias fijos..... 5 o/o
Id en Caja de Ahorros, despues de 30 dias..... 6 o/o
COBRARA
Por descuento de pagares de comercio en oro y curso legal..... 7 o/o
Id de Letras..... 8 o/o
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente y toda renovacion..... 9 o/o
Buenos Aires, Novbre. 15, de 1881.
EL DIRECTORIO.

Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata.
No habiendo depositado los Señores Accionistas el numero de acciones requerido por los Articulos 20 y 21 de los Estatutos para que la Asamble convocada para el 22 del corriente pueda legalmente constituirse, el Directorio, con arreglo al Art. 27 ha determinado reconvocar la Asamblea General Ordinaria de Accionistas del Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata para el 26 de corriente a las 4 p.m. en el local del Establecimiento, advirtiendo que las deliberaciones de la Asamblea seran validas cualquiera que sea el numero de accionistas presentes.
ORDEN DEL DIA.
1. Informe del Directorio
2. Balance General
3. Dividendo Activo.

B. Aires, 21 de Enero, 1883
218 j20 26

La Segunda Argentina
Compañia Argentina de Seguros

Los Señores Accionistas de esta Compañia podrán concurrir con sus acciones, desde el Lunes 22 del corriente al escritorio de la misma, (Florida 128 altos) para recibir el dividendo de 10 o/o, por cada accion, que ha sido acordado por la Junta General celebrada hoy 20 de Enero de 1883.
El Director General
F. F. MORENO
231 j20 29

Colegio Nuevo DE VARONES
Incorporado al Colegio Nacional
426—RIVADAVIA—426
Las classes elementales y preparatorias funcionan desde el 8 de Enero.
Los cursos correspondientes al 1°, 2°, y 3° ano del Colegio Nacional, empezaran a funcionar el 15 de Enero.
LA DIRECION.

Colegio Nuevo de Ninas
424—RIVADAVIA—424
Las clases funcionan desde el 8 de Enero.
La Direccion.
119 j11 30

Holy Cross College
595—Corrientes—595
JAMES M. GRACE,
PRESIDENT.

Valentines
A splendid Collection of the
NEWEST
Has just arrived from
London and N. York.
L. JACOBSEN & Co.
242—Calle Florida—242
128 j12 f14

John Gravell's Specific
FOR
Curing Scab in Sheep.
Sheepfarmers should give this Specific a trial, they will find its good and cheap. Manufactured by
Arthur E Hilliard & Co.
Soap and Candle Manufacturers
CHASCOMUS.
163 j16 27

Dr. Ricardo Gutierrez
Medico Director del Hospital de Niños, aviso a su antigua clientela, que ha vuelto a la asistencia publica, a domicilio. Y da consultas en su casa, todos los dias, de 12 a 2. 478 Calle Libertad.
160 j16 m16

Bahia Blanca
Henry L. Black
General Commission Agent.
Receives and despatches cargoes to all parts of the camp, having several troops of carts at his disposal. Buys or sells camp, cattle, building lots etc. Will contract to wire-in camps, finding all the necessary materials etc.
Sells on commission all kinds of merchandize.
Office: Hotel de "Las Naciones."
BAHIA BLANCA
86 d7 m7

Fenced-in Camp.
To let, two Leagues of excellent wired-in Camp, plentiful pasturage, fine lagunas and good buildings, in the partido of Bragado, 8 leagues from the town. For further particulars apply to L B Trant, 18 Calle San Martin, or at the estancia San Emilio, Bragado.
193 j17 28

B. & Q.
REMATE
POR
Baltar & Quesada

6 Magnificos Toros
La mejor sangre Durham
3 notables padrillos
EL FAMOSO
CRADLE
17 veces ganador en Inglaterra
"KING OF SCOTLAND"
Reproductor esplendido
Ganador de muchas Carreras
"BIRDCATCHER"
Esplendido padrillo de 3 anos
Hijo de Blair Athol y Coimbra
Verdaderas notabilidades hipicas
Pedigrees admirable
Certificados de Veterinarios
Animales venidos de Inglaterra por los vapores
La Plata, Viking y Euclid
A la consignacion del Sr Don
Diego H. Getting
En nuestra casa
51—SAN MARTIN—51
El Martes 30 de Enero 1883
A las 2 en punto de la tarde

Venderemos al mejor precio y al contado los magnificos 6 toros y 3 notables padrillos a que nos referimos venidos a la consignacion del Sr Diego H Getting.
Los animales que ofrecemos y muy particularmente los 3 hermosos padrillos son algo que debe llamar la atencion de los señores criadores, pues son animales de una fama hipica indisputable. La sola enunciacion de los nombres de CRADLE, KING OF SCOTLAND y BIRDCATCHER ha de llamar la atencion de nuestros aficionados inteligentes.
Pedigrees en perfecta forma con certificados y documentos varios.
El detalle es asi:
CRADLE---Saino, hijo de See Saw, dam Honeymoon. Este celebre caballo gano 17 carreras en Inglaterra, 13 carreras llego segundo y 7 tercero.
BIRDCATCHER---Colorado, edad 3 años, hijo de Blair Athol, dam Coimbra.
KING OF SCOTLAND---Colorado, hijo de Scottish Chief, dam Maid of Perth, este caballo ha ganado muchas carreras en Inglaterra.
Puede verse en nuestra casa San Martin 51.

EN SEGUIDA
Gallos! Gallos! Gallos!
Importados de Inglaterra
Magnificos animales de pelea y cria
La mejor sangre conocida
Animales muy bravos
Fuertes y de Calidad
Al mejor precio
Hay tambien una cantidad de gallinas para cria de sangre pura y buena raza.
263 j26 30

REMATES
POR
ADOLFO
BULLRICH & CIA.
REMATE JUDICIAL
De 60,000 Ovejas al corte
Tropilla Rambouillet
1,100
Cabezas de Ganado Vacuno
Caballos y Yeguas
DEL
ESTABLECIMIENTO
VITEL
Partido de Chascomus
En la Estacion GANDARA
(F. C. S.)
Y en el mismo establecimiento
El Domingo 28. Lunes 29, y Martes 30 de Enero
A las 12 del dia

Remataremos a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, por orden del Sr Juez de 1ª Instancia, Sr D Carlos Molina Arrotea y perteneciente a la testamentaria de la Sra Francisca Moreno de Gandara, las siguientes haciendas.

Majada Rambouillet
144 ovejas al corte, a 600 $ c/n
2 carneros padres, 400
Merinas finas
1455 ovejas al corte, 150
214 carneros en deposito 150
19 carneros Rambouillet puros 500
Puesto Invierno
1817 ovejas incluso (carneros) 30
Estancia Consumo
1438 ovejas incluso (carneros) 30

Puestos

	Ovejas
Independencia	1710
Pajal	1935
San Benigno	1687
Trinchera	1829
Orqueta	1867
Chaja	1800
Tapera	1608
Cardalito	1608
Del Medico	1696
Progreso	2161
Potrero	2000
Cardal	2168
Union	1669
	23597 incluso

Carneros padres a 30 $ cada uno

Rayo	1232
Atalaya	1458
Otoño	1397
Verano	1076
Botija	1061
Esperanza	1194
Pavon	1508
25 de Mayo	1796
San Francisco	1243
Centinela	1433
Ombu	1375
	14773 inclusive

Carneros padres a 30 $ cada uno

Los Huevos	886
Lucero	1177
Naranjo	1116
Las Flores	1461
Fortuna	944
Mellizos	1254
Estanzuela	1068
Paseo	1305
Sin Cumbrera	1209
Loma Alta	1372
Palermo	1249
Limpia	1173
Granizo	1277
Estrella	856
	16347 inclusive

Carneros padres a $30 cada uno

Hacienda Vacuna
Al corte
1073 animales en dos rodeos... $200 cada uno
7 toros finas........ 800 id
Hacienda Yeguariza
235 yeguas al corte........ $ 60 cada uno
1 padrillo mestizo percheron. 1500 id
38 caballos......... 250 id
20 rodomones......... 350 id
Marcas
Accion a la marca de la hacienda que cuida Guerra, caballos y yeguas, tasada en $3000
Id de la hacienda D Simons.......... 1000
47 boletos de señales para las majadas, cada una.......... 50
La base para la venta de todo lo que antecede, seran lrs ⅔ partes de las tasaciones respectivas.
Nota—El remate se efectuara en el mismo establecimiento y comenzara con las haciendas que estaran sobre la Estacion Gandara, despues de la llegada del tren, se servira un almuerzo campestra a la concurrencia.
125 j11 28

Albert Gebbie
Begs to advise his Customers, that he has now a large, and well selected stock of Goods on hand, both in the
DRAPERY
And also in the
Grocery Department.
In the latter we would draw the attention of the Public, to our
New Season's Tea,
A Superior Tea
(At $18 per lb., per 15 lb. box)
And also a selection of Crockery, suitable for general use.
47, 49 & 53
DEFENSA

AVISO AL COMERCIO. J. de Boer se ha mudado de la Calle San Martin 73, a Calle Reconquista 51 (altos).
81 j10 f9

Glacialine
The new Food preserver.
A perfectly tasteless and harmless powder. A small quantity will keep milk, meat, eggs, butter etc perfectly fresh and sweet in the hottest weather.
Ask for it at the grocers. Samples Free.
Lochore & Samson
Sole Agents
149—Maipu—149
138 j13 f13

Corralon Ingles
DE
Juan E. Turner y Cia.
We have on sale a completely new stock of
Postes, ½-Postes and Estacones
JOHNSON'S
IRON AND STEEL WIRES
ALSO
WIRES
Of other well-known Brands
Barrillos of Wire, Wood, or Doble T
PITCH PINE
WHITE AND SPRUCE PINES
CORRAL-RAILS
Palms, Canes, Rock Salt, Roman and Portland Cement
Galvanized Iron and Zinc
LIME.
335—Mendoza—335
BOCA

Hall's Sheep Dip.
j5 xp

19 FLORIDA 19
Seeds and Plants Store.
FIRST-CLASS
ALFALFA SEEDS,
TREFOIL SEEDS,
FRUIT TREES,
EUROPEAN FOREST TREES
For Avenues and Mounts.
ORNAMENTAL PLANTS
For Sale in the House
AL BUEN JARDINERO
19—FLORIDA—19
GUSTAVO HAMONET
e 85 j10 xp

Printing and Lithographic Establishment
OF
A. HEIDTMANN & Co.
174—PERU—174
All kinds of printing done promptly, elegantly, and at moderate charges.
e xp 309 j31

J. Kenny
Consignee of Produce and General Commission Agent
1373—Calle Piedad—1373
And Bolsa de Comercio.
244 n30 xp

Patrick Ham
Wool & Produce Broker
1171—Calle Piedad—1171

Cafe de Paris
45—Cangallo—45
The proprietors of this establishment beg to advise their customers that they will keep open all night during Carnival.
F. SEMPE & Co.
264 j26 f2

Good Land for Cattle and Sheep
One or two Leagues, fenced, with good dwelling house and quinta, galpon and puestos. For particulars apply to Messrs A. Bullrich & Co, Calle Alsina 78.
267 j26 f2

Notice of Removal
El Corralon de Fierros de Juan N. Clark y Cia. se ha trasladado á la Calle Alsina Nos. 615 y 617, Esquina San Jose.
266 j26 30

Title Deeds of National Lands
The Central Land Office takes charge of obtaining, in a short time, the Title Deeds of the lands of the already surveyed sections. Moderate fees. Apply 68 Piedad.
258 j25 28

TOLDOS y LONAS. Lonas para parvas y carros, Toldos para Saladeristas. Carpos para Ferro Carriles e injenieros. Las lonas se reciben directamente de Europe. Trajes impermeables. Redes para pescar y casar pajaros. Banderas de todas naciones y de remate, id se alquilan. Precios sumamente modicos. 82 Calle Piedad y 525 Rivadavia.
188 n22 xp

Commercial Notice
The Power of Attorney granted by us to John L. Purdie, has been revoked, he being no longer in our employ.
MACCALLUM & Co.
20 Calle Peru.
219 j20 xp

SE ALQUILAN
Piezas en los dos grandes edificios Call Reconquista 212 y Chacabuco 105.

TO LET in the house of an English family Calle Lavalle 416, five furnished Rooms, with balcony to the street. Every accommodation. Trams passing the door in all directions, Lavalle 416.
d27 xp

Campo en Chivilcoy.
Se arrienda un campo en Chivilcoy compuesto de 911 cuadras cuadradas, con magnificos pastos, aguada etc. El campo es conocido por de Carlos Pereyra. Esta situado a 7 leguas de la ciudad en el parage denominado Cañada Rica. Para tratar Piedad 78.
241 j 23 f1

TO LET two furnished Rooms with windows to the street, gas and attendance. Mrs Dukes, No 434 Calle San Martin (altos).
252 j25 f1

TO LET three neathly furnished Rooms, together or separately, in the house of a small and quiet English family, with board if required. Apply at No 45 Calle Temple.
255 j25 28

TO LET a Sala and Three Bedrooms, comfortably Furnished, together or separate, with board, in the house of an English family. Apply Calle Cuyo 863.
268 j26 30

A GERMAN Man Cook, with good recommendations, and who speaks Spanish, English, German and French, wants a situation in camp or town. Apply A B at this office.
273 j26 30

WANTED a Nursery Governess for the camp: requirements, good English and music. Apply 73 Piedad.
281 j26 30

A HOUSE partially furnished to let for 12 months on the 11th February; 6 rooms besides servants rooms, kitchen etc. Apply 73 Calle Piedad.
262 j26 30

WAMTED a situation as Cook or Housekeeper, is a good Cook; or to take charge of a house. Apply Housekeeper Standard Office.
354 j25 28

WANTED a Seamstress, in an English family in Belgrano, must know how to use a Sewing Machine, and have good ideas of making children's clothes; is not needed to cut and fit; employment for one month if suitable. Apply 136 Victoria.
259 j25 28

WANTED situation by two respectable Girls, one as Cook, and the other as Housemaid or common Servant. Apply Calle Temple No 842.
251 j24 29

TO PARENTS. A widowed lady of great experience, has taken a very comfortable house, with the intention of boarding children whose parents wish to place at the Scotch or other schools; with her they will share, and enjoy the care of a mother and comforts of home with her own children. Terms moderate. Please apply 228 Calle Parana 228.
186 j17 f2

NURSE wanted for the British Hospital. Apply to Resident Medical Officer, between 10 and 12. Reference as to character indispensable.
243 j23 xp

NURSERY GOVERNESS. A young Lady recently arrived from Germany, wants a situation in the above Capacity, in the house of a German or English family. Can teach English, German and Music. Address (by letter), H. L. at this office.
j18 28

PACKET EDITION
PER
R.M.S. "TRENT."

SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1883.

THE BOCA FOR EVER!

The greatest event of the day is the entry at the Boca of a European steamer, the Italia, with over 500 emigrants on board. The sight was indeed worthy of all the pageantry the Government could lend it, and the elder foreign residents of the Boca, who remember what that locality was some 10 or 15 years ago, had ample opportunity of measuring the great progress of this country in this simple event. Men who remember the Boca little better than a ditch, where, when the tide was high, the richer class of Barracas residents watered their horses, might have well stared at the fine steamer Italia entering from Europe with her decks crowded from stem to stern with immigrants. All the wharves and moles of the Boca were crowded with people who cheered the steamer as she passed up; the sight was the grandest ever witnessed in the Boca. It was for that locality what the return of the troops from Egypt was for London.

As there was much of an experiment in getting so large a steamer into the Riachuelo, the agents of the steamer had chartered two small steamers and three steam lighters to be in readiness either to help her in, or to be at hand in case of any accident; but they were not needed. At 10 a.m. the Italia left her anchorage in the roads and steered straight for the Boca. The people in the Paseo Julio and on the Passenger Mole could hardly believe their eyes when they saw the large European steamer making for the Boca, and the matter, in maritime circles, caused some anxiety.

At half-past 11 o'clock the Italia was alongside the Mole in the Boca, in front of the 'Resguardo,' in the same place where the Villarino usually lies; and there she hauled to, having entered the Boca channel with 21 feet of water, and passed up without the slightest 'contretemps' or difficulty.

The Italia is of 1000 tons burden and 98 metres long. She had on board, besides 500 tons cargo 573 Italian immigrants, who were landed from the steamer on the wharf and taken up to town without a moment's delay, or the least expense, in the tramway. The cars were crowded one after the other with these new arrivals, who all found a welcome, with free board and lodging, at the "Asilo de Inmigrantes."

The crowds that lined the banks of the Riachuelo as the Italian steamer entered cheered her to the echo; and we certainly think that in commemoration of so important an event the National Government ought to reward Captain P. Certeza, the Commander, and Signor Piaggio, the agent of the steamer, each with a free estancia grant of four square leagues on the Rio Negro.

In any other country pioneers of a new trade, pregnant with such great results, would be rewarded by Government; and if President Roca cannot make Sr. Piaggio a peer or a baronet, at least he can give him a few leagues down in the far South whereon to start a new Italian Colony.

Let it be recorded that it is an Italian steamer that has shown all the other European steamers the way into the Boca.

> Italia! Oh Italia! thou who hast
> The fatal gift of beauty.

The Boca is *par excellence* Italian, and fully 4/5ths of those who cheered the entry of the steamer were of that nationality; and since the Italian steamer has led the way, we may soon expect to see other European steamers follow. We certainly envy Mr Huergo's feelings of satisfaction at witnessing this crowning success to his life's dream and enterprize; and we have no doubt that under his experienced and competent direction the Riachuelo Improvement Works will be steadily carried on until the Outer Roads be abolished, and every European steamer plying with the Plate has its own wharf on the Riachuelo.

The immigrants who arrived in the Italia were landed under such remarkably favorable circumstances that they seem to be a chosen people. They had no transhipment to the little steamer, no jumping into the lighter, no trundling into a horse cart, but were landed with the same conveniences as if the steamer entered the Thames and ran alongside St. Catherine's wharf, London. Immigrants landing in this country under such very favorable circumstances are predestined to the fullest success; their career in this country will not be moistened by disagreeable first impressions, so difficult to overcome, even in after years, by the most shining prosperity. Fortune, it seems, has taken this chosen band of 573 Italians by the hand and led them over the gangway from their steamer to the happy shores of their adopted country. We for one believe that the more we facilitate the way into the country, the more we secure increased immigration; even whilst we write, a telegram comes to hand telling us that, precisely at the same hour that the Italia was entering the Boca, two other Italian steamers were leaving Genoa with 1100 more emigrants for this country. Thi[illegible]ce happy news; and as the Italia came up the Boca channel, she met the steamer Bahia Blanca, going out with 200 'peones,' all hired for the railway works in the far South. Such movemen shows life and vitality worth all the throngs at Palermo or ring crowd at the Bolsa. The Boca is becoming the great national pulse, and every dollar spent by the Government on its dredging and its improvement is money well spent, and which will repay the country one hundredfold. Meanwhile we hope President Roca will endear himself to the Italian flag by presenting Mr Piaggio and the Captain with free estancias on the Rio Negro.

COMMERCIAL CLOUDS.

Our colleague the *Nacion*, in dwelling upon the strong balance of trade against the country, hints at an approaching crisis, of which certain signs are at present not wanting. The excess of imports over exports, as shown by Messrs. Latzina's tables, in the opinion of our colleague, is an unerring sign of a coming crisis; but we think if the *Nacion* scrutinizes more closely these figures, our colleague will find that the excess of imports over exports is by no means so great as he supposes.

Mr. Latzina in those tables only gave the returns of the Custom House of Buenos Ayres; and when this talented statistician gives us the returns for the trade of the whole country, we feel quite satisfied that neither has the trade of the nation diminished in volume, nor have our exports fallen off. Nor does our import trade so enormously overbalance our exports, when the values of railway and other materials for productive national enterprises are deducted.

Our colleague's remarks on the great shrinkage in the values of bonds, stocks, shares, house property, lands, and even cows and sheep, are certainly well founded. House property and quinta property are selling very cheap, and even appear to be declining in value. National Bonds present a fall of 15 per cent. on 1881 rates. Cows are selling with difficulty at $200 m/c "al corte," when a year ago they were worth $260, and considered cheap at that rate. Sheep also show a great fall in prices, and barely fetch $25 m/c. Wools are equally down and stocks are so fast accumulating in our plazas that the barraqueros reports 1½ million of arrobas at present in deposit. Lands, even in the most favourite partidos, are not so easy or so ready of sale as last year; and as for the outside camps, although there is no great fall in their price, still they are not being stocked and settled on so fast this year as last, notwithstanding that it costs much less now to stock a place with sheep and cattle than it did last year.

That the markets at the moment are experiencing some check from some hidden cause, no one can deny; possibly, last year we were driving ahead at too fast a pace, still all those who stocked their lands last year have nothing to regret, inasmuch as the great increase of cattle, 40 per cent, more than balances the fall in the price of stock. On the Rio Negro they have 35,000 ar. wool more this year than last, and also an increase of fully 20,000 head of cattle; and had we the means of getting information from Lincoln, 9 de Julio, and other districts, we have no doubt we would find an equal increase in those parts.

The country, spite of every check, is growing and progressing very fast. There are more 'novillos' for sale at present than the saladeristas can buy; and we showed in the tables that we gave the other day that the saladero killing in this province is scarcely one-half of what it was ten years ago. Cattle are doing so well on the outside lands and increasing so fast that many very shrewd parties think we shall soon have the cows selling "al corte" at $150 m/c, and as for fat 'capones,' the province so abounds with them, that we hear of large contract sales at 30 m/c, a price which the farmers have not witnessed for very many years; but it seems every farmer in the country has 'capones' for sale, and none of the 'graserias' are working. Thus it would seem that production is getting ahead of consumption in sheep and cattle, which, although momentarily attended with the inconvenience of a drop in prices, is still a good and prosperous sign for the country.

The great extravagance of the people must be limited to the people in the city. In the camp the people are as economical as ever and spend very little, but in town everyone spends money, everyone squanders, and not a few live far beyound their means. The ladies, whose high-heeled boots brought upon us the crisis of 1876, threaten us with a like misfortune by the extravagance of their dresses and the outlandish costliness of their hats and bonnets.

How much we have changed since 1876 could be readily discovered by some interesting statistics about the sale of diamonds and jewelry. In 1876 no one ever saw young ladies go to school with gold bracelets on their wrists, to-day it is the rule of every fashionable school. Every second woman in town wears diamond earings, and 500 m/c is now as freely for a lady's hat as in the year 1876 35 m/c was paid for a pair of gloves. In 1876 we had fewer private carriages, fewer Palermo landaus, fewer brilliants and fewer lady's hats. The extravagance of the well-to-do people of Buenos Aires today is infinitely greater than in 1876; but it must always be remembered that the country grows, trade grows, and the husbands of many of those ladies who think nothing of spending $10,000 m/c on a pretty ring, or $1,000 m/c on a bonnet, enjoy great rentals from their estancias, &c. The High Life circle in this city is growing just as fast as the cattle on the "rodeo;" and for the size of it, we believe there is more money squandered in dress, &c. in this city than even in Paris. However, it must be ever remembered that for the thousand in town who squander millions, there are thousands or tens and hundreds of thousands living on "maté amargo" outside. We see no sound motive for sharing in any of our colleague's gloomy apprehensions. The balance of trade, although momentarily against us, will soon be righted by a good season. All we need is peace, and a good economical Government. As for the extravagance of the masses, it is often a blessing in disguise.

URUGUAY.

Report by Mr. Monson on the Trade and Commerce of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay for the Year 1881, and also upon the Financial and General Condition of that Country and its Commercial Relations and Intercourse with Foreign Powers.

Such of my colleagues who have found themselves obliged to compile an annual commercial report respecting the country in which they are stationed must frequently have felt themselves hampered by the restriction which forbids them to touch upon the current politics which necessarily affect, and in a considerable number of cases are inextricably bound up with, the progress and development of its commercial existence. Most especially must this occur in the South American Republics, where Her Majesty's Ministers are called upon to take note of those ever-varying political combinations and complications, both internal and external to the place of their residence, which may well be expected in commonwealths of so modern a creation, which can hardly be said to have yet accommodated themselves to the circumstances which originally gave and should now secure to them their independence. Confronted by the difficulty which the above-mentioned restriction imposes upon me, I am about to venture to sketch in outline, and with the determination to avoid filling in the lights and shades which would make the picture offensive, such of those phases of the conditions of life and property in the Banda Oriental, the knowledge of which is acting unfavourably upon the introduction of foreign capital and immigrants, and the experience of which is rendering uneasy and discontented not only the foreign but the native elements of the resident population. In the very interesting and comprehensive report upon the Argentine Confederation compiled last year by Mr. Egerton, there are to be found many passages which, while almost as applicable in point of description to this country as to the provinces of that Republic, touch with admirable discretion, and yet with sufficient distinctness, upon the drawbacks to which immigrants are exposed by the inadequacy of the protection which the law should provide in regions in which the arm of the Government is either too weak or too slothful to interfere on the side of justice. In endeavouring to penetrate somewhat further than he has done into an examination of the causes that render the administration of the law, especially in the rural districts, of this country more than precarious, I consider myself justified by the fact that English interests in the Banda Oriental are no mean consideration. It is true that of the many British subjects who some years ago speculated in estancias, and hoped to make their fortunes by cattle and sheep-rearing, a large proportion have left the country or been ruined, but there are several yet remaining; while of the principal financial and industrial undertakings the most important are in English hands and provided by English capital, viz., the railways, gas and water companies, docks, banks, steamship and telegraph companies—nearly all exclusively English in origin and dependent upon English management. Recent events, too, in which foreigners (happily not British subjects) have conspicuously figured as victims of acts perpetrated in defiance not only of the express provisions of the law but of the dictates of common humanity, have conferred upon Montevideo an odious notoriety, and will doubtless have drawn attention in quarters where ordinarily but little interest is felt in the affairs of the River Plate, to the conditions of social existence in a country enjoying such natural advantages as should ensure to its occupants at least as much security of comfort as falls to the lot of our own Australian colonists.

Although the stream of immigration has of late years been almost entirely diverted from the shores of this Republic, the proportion of foreigners to the remainder of the population is still relatively very considerable. Brazilians, Spaniards and Italians form the element from which the labouring class is chiefly recruited; and although their children born in this country are by Uruguayan laws natives, they themselves show in general no disposition to become naturalized citizens of the land of their residence. It was a wise policy which threw open, without any restriction of compulsory naturalization, the fertile tracts of the Platine Savannahs to the European farmer and stockbreeder; and although in the Banda Oriental there remain no unappropriated lands, the estancias are, as a rule, so extensive in acreage, and the rural population is so insufficient to supply either ordinary agricultural labour or the class of skilled individuals employed in the direction and management of stock farms, that there would still be a demand for respectable foreign immigrants. But as if the insecurity of life and liberty in the rural districts (concerning which I shall have something more to say further on) were not of itself sufficient to deter such immigrants from remaining in the country, a cry has been raised and circulated by certain cliques, who have a part of the press at their command, in favour of the compulsory naturalization of every resident foreigner. The argument employed by those who propound this illiberal policy is, that the continued interference of the diplomatic and consular representatives of the foreigner on behalf of their countrymen is not only subversive of the established order of government, but also an insult to a country which, however weak it may be, is yet a Sovereign State, with as much right to the independence of its internal administration as the most powerful nations of the Old and New World. That this idea will ever be translated into a legal enactment I cannot believe, but the fact that it finds its echo in the utterances of men more or less responsible to public opinion is sufficient indication of the shortness of view of those to whose charge the interests of the country are committed.

It is unfortunately true that the diplomatic representatives accredited to this Republic find that the greater part of their duties consists either in endeavouring to settle outstanding claims of their countrymen against the Government, or in making representations on their behalf against the results of maladministration. It is no agreeable task which is thus imposed upon foreign officials, and none would hail the cessasion of such obligations more gladly than the officials themselves. And if the foreigner, by the enjoyment of diplomatic protection against injustice, is placed in a better position than the native himself, what more sensible course can the latter follow than the making of an attempt to put the administration—civil, judicial and military—in better working order? The contrary attempt—that, namely, of dragging down the foreigner to his own level of non-immunity from acts of injustice and arbitrary violation of the law—is not only spiteful and malicious, but economically erroneous.

Of what nature, then, are those administrative excesses and defaults which render the interference of foreign agents so frequently unavoidable?

Now it must in all fairness be admitted that, as far as the principles of the Constitution are concerned, there is but little to criticise. The machinery of the Government does undoubtedly appear to an impartial spectator, as I pointed out in my report of last year, unnecessarily complicated, and the number of salaried officials out of proportion to the population. But theoretically there is little to object to; it is in certain practical details that the civil administration is open to censure. With regard, for example, to the administration of justice, the old Spanish procedure is still generally in use; and the law's delays, proverbial in every country, are here exaggerated to an insupportably wearisome extent. Prisoners arrested on criminal charges have been known to remain for years in confinement before they are brought to trial; while civil causes are prolonged as interminably and expensively as the most enthusiastic admirer of our own old Chancery practice could possibly desire. That the profession of the law in this country must be a lucrative one appears to be proved by the number of practitioners; and the cause list published in the daily papers falls not very far short of its prototype in the London journals. But it must not be supposed that in what has just been said there is any intention of imputing unfairness or partiality to the Tribunals. On the contrary, the foreigner is at least as well treated and as certain of obtaining justice as the native; and more than one important judicial appointment is held by a man of foreign origin. The country magistrate ("Juez de Paz") is not perhaps always a legal luminary, but he is no worse than many a member of the great unpaid, to whose judicial sagacity our own rural population is content to submit its plaints. Again: the police of the capital are efficient, vigilant and polite; and for a seaport of importance, swarming with seafaring men of every nation in the world, and well supplied with taverns in which ardent spirits are to be procured at a comparatively low cost, public order is wonderfully well preserved. Indeed, strangers on arrival almost invariably express themselves as struck with the decorum and good behaviour of the circulating population; and in this eulogy I myself, after nearly three years' residence in the town, am bound to concur. Nor can it be said that the liberty of the individual is not, in general, respected; although upon this point I shall shortly have something further to say. As for taxation, if the imposts are heavy they are so far fairly apportioned that no one apparently escapes them; and although import duties are high, and articles of foreign origin consequently dear, the absolute necessaries of life are abundant and cheap, and there is little real poverty in the country. The press is absolutely uncontrolled, and enjoys a liberty which has, I fear, in too many cases, degenerated into an abuse.

The causes, then, of the present unsettled state of affairs must be sought in the profession of politics and in the means which politicians employ for the furtherance of their own objects. In the last sentence of my last year's report will be found a reference to the propensity of all the native population to engage in this profession—a propensity which contrasts sadly with the watchwords, "Tranquillity and Industry" (*Paz y Trabajo*), which are constantly being proclaimed as the fundamental objects of the Government and the opposition alike. Place and power are in reality what both are aiming at; and as either party refuses to credit the ambition of the other with any element of integrity, it is alleged to be patriotic to use any means whatever, on the one side to maintain, on the other to subvert, the position of the Government. The result has been that, although this country is not menaced by either of its comparatively powerful neighbours, an excessive sum is annually spent upon the military estimates; and the force maintained is, relatively to the size of the population, extravagantly large. It is upon this force that each Government in turn is in reality compelled to rely; and it is in the knowledge that, in the last resort, the Government will make use of this force, that renders all the paraphernalia of the legislative and judicial machinery untrustworthy, in a way which intrinsically and on their own merits these branches of the administration do not deserve. How, indeed, can the civil departments hope to command absolute respect, when it is known that the military element will, if it see fit, take the law into its own hands—spirit away political partisans who may be obnoxious to the executive Government, arrogate to itself all the functions of the police and of the magistracy, and punish political opponents of the humbler class by compulsory enrolment in the army, obligatory service in the ranks of which even innocuous and peaceable foreigners are frequently unable to escape. It is in this latter way that the liberty of the individual has been far too frequently compromised; and although professedly no foreigner can be enlisted without the knowledge and consent of his consular protector, experience has proved that this precaution can be systematically and successfully evaded.

The cost of the maintenance of this army destroys, as a matter of course, the financial equilibrium. Annually the country gets deeply into debt; and outstanding claims upon the Government have now not only no chance of ever being paid in full, but, having been consolidated without exception into the "Deuda Amortizable," are only likely to be liquidated at the rate of 20 per cent. of their full amount. (I am not here referring to the foreign loans, the punctuality of the payment of the interest upon which continues unimpaired.) Many of these claims are of a character which justify the parties interested in arguing that they should be paid in full. It is true that the claimants may be told by the foreign representatives, to whom they address themselves for assistance in the prosecution of their reclamations, that in investing their capital and taking up their residence in foreign countries they are bound to take into account the risks and chances of loss accruing from an unsettled condition of affairs, but this is not an argument of which the Government itself can well avail itself. Indeed, the only argument which the Government ever does make to demandrs of payment in full is the irrefutable one, "Non possumus." The revenue does not suffice for any such expenditure, nor will the device of raising the import duties, as is now proposed, supply the deficiency. There are some few journalists and independent men who consistently urge retrenchment, especially in the military estimates, as the only possibel remedy for the financial dislocation; but they are reprobated as factious opponents of the Government, and have very little chance of making their voices heard for good.

Not that the present Government does not recognise the evils of the existing state of things. The members of the Executive have professed—and there is no reason to doubt their sincerity—their anxious desire to inaugurate an administration of the affairs of the country based upon the strictest compliance with the law. They have expressed their abhorrence of the way in which the provisions of that law have been, under recent Governments, flagrantly violated; and the Ministers whom the President has called to office are men of intelligence and respectability, over whose good intentions there is no ground for casting any suspicion. But the Government is the inheritor of a pernicious system, to break with which would require exceptionally strong men; and it is presided over by a military man, who—however desirous he may be, and probably is, of establishing his claim to future esteem and respect by proving himself a thoroughly constitutional ruler—has been bred up in traditions, and is still associated with an *entourage* which will not easily be reconciled to any real diminution of military pomp and expenditure. And such a diminution, to be really efficacious in rectifying the present financial difficulties, must be thorough and radical. A large reduction in the army would, it is true, have to be accompanied by a reorganization on an increased scale of the police force, which at this moment in the rural districts appears to be quite inadequate to the suppression of brigandage. But such a force, properly systematized and efficiently officered, need not, in a country where horses are cheap and the necessaries of life abundant, be very costly; while the extravagant outlay upon new and gaudy uniforms and equipments for the military battalions would be summarily discontinued. Considerable retrenchment in the military pension list is also very practicable, the number of pensioners and pensioned families being absolutely ridiculous.

Another heavy item in the expenditure is the amount paid in salaries to the members of the Legislature. I will not take upon myself to say that the Session is annually prolonged all through the year from any other than patriotic motives; but when it is considered that each Deputy of the Lower House receives 300 dollars (some £64) a month, and that there is practically hardly any Parliamentary vacation, it is clear that the profession of politics is fairly lucrative. Whether the value of the legislative work done is commensurate with the cost is a question which the non-naturalized foreigner is not concerned in discussing.

The subdivision of property amongst all the children of a family is prescribed by the law of the land, and results of course in minimizing the number of independent fortunes. There are consequently very few wealthy men—wealthy at least in the sense that they can afford to be independent of party considerations and the prizes of political success. Everything thus conspires to throw the management of the affairs of the country into the hands of professional politicians.

It will certainly appear surprising that, having dwelt at length upon all the obstacles to advancement from which this country is suffering, I should proceed to state that it is nevertheless making real material progress. Such is, however, the fact. The value of land has steadily risen and continues to rise; commerce, as is proved by the Custom House returns, is satisfactorily active, and the internal trade of the country, both that of its main river artery and that dependent upon land carriage, shows no diminution in movement. If such be the case, in spite of all the drawbacks which I have enumerated, what might not be expected if the reforms which I have indicated as expedient could be carried out?

The total value of the imports for 1881 shows, it is true, a falling off in comparison with 1880, but it is still considerably in excess of 1879, the respective amounts being—

	Currency.	Sterling.
	Dollars.	£
1879	15,949,9[illegible]3	3,393,506
1880	19,478,[illegible]68	4,144,440
1881	17,9[illegible]8,884	3,812,528

While the exports show an increase over both the preceding years as under:—

	Currency.	Sterling.
	Dollars.	£
1879	16,645,961	3,541,693
1880	19,752,201	4,202,595
1881	20,229,512	4,304,151

(Continued in 1st page.)

TRADE STATISTICS.

The following tables of the Foreign Trade of Buenos Ayres have just been published by Mr. F. Latzina, Director of the National Statistical Department. As the figures are official, they will, of course, be all the more interesting. At first sight it would seem that the trade of the country for the past year has fallen off, since the aggregate import and export trade for that year only amounted to 88 millions pats. against 116 millions for the previous year; but it must be always remembered that these tables before us only refer to the trade of the port of Buenos Ayres and not to the trade of the whole country; and it is reasonable to suppose that if the trade of Buenos Ayres alone reaches 88 millions, that of the whole Republic will amount to at least 120 millions pats.

Mr. Latzina's tables are as follow:—

	$ fts.
Imports subject to duty, 1882	44,693,216
" free " "	3,071,041
Total imports....	47,764,247
Exports subject to duty, 1882	37,278,061
" free " "	3,585,135
Total exports....	40,863,296

The imports were as follows:—

	$ fts.
From Germany........	4,354,000
West Indies	120,367
Belgium	2,737,174
Brazil	1,902,504
Canada........	49,028
Spain	2,684,395
United States ...	4,513,761
France	10,640,919
Holland........	971,330
England	15,650,644
Italy	2,674,398
Paraguay	530,849
Portugal	35,484
Sweeden	700
Uruguay........	831,593
Unknown........	37,101
Total	47,764,278

The exports to the following countries were—

	$ fts.
To Africa Austral.......	150,211
Germany	4,520,120
West Indies	701,512
Austria	1,452
Belgium	12,141,706
Brazil	1,030,583
Chile........	379,033
Spain	738,136
United States	2,091,603
France	14,355,550
Holland	65,660
England	2,870,796
Italy	1,405,539
Paraguay........	37,861
Portugal........	28,780
Uruguay	215,061
Other countries......	129,692
Total....	40,863,296

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

A most interesting report of the working of the guaranteed and national railways during the first ten months of 1882 has been published. In no former period has railway enterprise been carried on in this country on such a scale as at present, and the actual satisfactory returns of most of the lines of the Republic are a reliable basis for the prospects of the many lines in constuction.

The National Government is extending both its trunk lines—the Andine and Central Northern—and there is yet a heavy balance of the loan voted by Congress for these extensions on hand. The Western Railway of B. Aires and the Great Southern Railway are being pushed ahead with great efforts, and the Transandine line has already been begun with prospects of carrying on the works with great activity.

Meantime, the returns of most of the lines in the country must be considered very satisfactory. All the lines yield splendid results, if we except the Eastern Argentine Railway and the unfortunate Primer Entre Riano miniature line. All the rolling-stock of the Central Argentine Railway is taxed beyond its capacity to remove all the produce lying in Rosario, and the Company must increase same to meet the growing demands of traffic. The following comparative figures of the working of the line for the first ten months of the two last years show the steady growth of traffic on the line:—

	1881	1882
Gross returns....	$1,036,562	$1,303,827
Expenses........	454,449	537,140
Profits	582,112	766,687

The above figures shew an increase of 267,265 $f. in gross returns and 184,574 $f. in the profits of 1882. The traffic on this great trunk line of Argentine railways has been steadily increasing, owing to its splendid geographical position, and must necessarily continue to increase in a very sensible ratio as the traffic on both Andine and Central Northern lines acquires fresh development through the respective extensions. The Central Argentine Railway has the very greatest future before it, and a progressive ratio has already begun during the last few years quite beyond the expectations of the shareholders of the enterprise. What the line requires for the moment is double its actual rolling-stock. When the Andine Railway reaches Mendoza the traffic of the line will assume much larger proportions and measures should be already adopted in consequence.

Mr. Fisher, the manager of the Central Argentine Railway, is at present in Europe, where he will convince the fortunate shareholders of the line of the great prospects of the railway and of the immediate necessity of increasing the actual rolling-stock. It may very well suit the purpose to state here that the complaints made with reference to the scarcity of rolling-stock are becoming daily louder, and that the shareholders will consult their own interests by listening to same.

The Campana Railway is another proof of railway progress in the country; the working of the ten months of the two last years was as follows—

	1881	1882
Gross returns......	$170,826	$252,081
Expenses........	113,464	132,604
Profits	57,363	119,477

The figures shew the very remarkable development of traffic on the line; the year's working of 1882 has probably given over $300,000. The guarantee of 7 o/o on the line will be more than covered by the returns. Both the above railways offer a pleasing picture of development, which promises to increase every year; meantime the working of the Eastern Argentine Railway gives unsatisfactory results and occasions a heavy outlay on the National Treasury. The Eastern Argentine is the only guaranteed line of the Republic yielding negative results. The management of the line in this country could not be more economical or more scrupulous, but the expenses of the Board in London are too large for the enterprise. The comparative returns of the first ten months shew a slight increase in 1882:—

	1881	1882
Gross returns......	$143,530	$166,788
Expenses........	122,189	126,761
Profits........	21,341	40,026

This railway will never pay unless extended to a more populous district of the country. The Argentine Government would consult its own interests by taking charge of the extension; the line under actual circumstances pays very low interest on the capital invested, and is a heavy burden on the treasury. We have often pointed to the fact; the remedy is in the hands of the Government. The Government railways of the country are, with the exception of the Eastern Argentine, yielding splendid results and will continue to do so as the trade of the country increases.

The Montevidean Government is credited with the intention of throwing 100,000 new sovereigns into the sea, 'id est,' buying a war vessel in England with that sum.

TERRIBLE CAMP FIRES IN THE PARTIDO OF LINCOLN.

BETWEEN FORTY AND FIFTY LEAGUES OF CAMP CONSUMED.

To the Editor of the *Standard*.

Dear Sir,

In the beginning of this month I made a trip through various camps situated north and north-north-west of the town of Lincoln. It was a broiling day indeed when my companions and I left the "pueblo"—102 d. Fahr. in the shade. What the heat may have been in the open camp, without a breath of air, without any shelter whatever, I can only guess; but I am certain it surpassed that of Senegal. It had not rained for some weeks, and the camp was literally parched with the excessive heat of the sun and a kind of northern sirocco which had been blowing over the arid plains for some days previous. On the horizon facing us seemed to gather heavy thunder-clouds, and we were hailing almost with delight the idea of being drenched to the skin by a nice refreshing downpour.

Our first station, the Estancia San Juan, was still over five leagues away from us, and at the speed our horses would allow us to advance we must have soon been covered by the clouds that seemed to spread towards us with more and more density. We wound along our way until we reached the first lodge of Mr. Hale's estancia, "San Juan" situated on an elevation close to an old "fortin," which formerly belonged to the then frontier line, and affords a view of leagues of Pampa. Here, in a nice, cool, comfortable house, lately built, we decided to take shelter and rest awhile from the awful heat, which seemed if anything rather on the increase.

To our great surprise we now discovered that the gigantic dark clouds were not the forerunners of a tempest, but the issue of an enormous camp fire, which we were told had already been raging for several days, and seemed now to be hidden behind the still three leagues distant estancia.

Towards the evening we reached this establishment, which makes rather a curious impression, owing to the irregularity in position and style of its buildings, which seem to have been erected by the various men in command here, seemingly in search of true north and south, without having the guidance of a compass. The only regular and really handsome building is one lately erected, facing due north and south, made of excellent material executed on the premises, and combining the quarters of the capataz, peons, large storeroom and a horse shelter, which latter is at present used as a carpenter's shop.

We were very hospitably received by Mr. Hale's representative, and having refreshed the outer man by that indispensable and yet in general camp life seemingly great luxury, a tub of cold water, were invited to refresh the inner man at supper. On our way to the dining-room we were overtaken by the capataz who drew the manager's attention to a glare of light at about a quarter of a league distant. The latter gentleman at once recognised that this was a pile of fencing-posts to the value of thousands of dollars, and at once ordered every man to his horse, armed with a shovel or a spade. Water there was none, and even if there had been there was nothing to apply it with. The light shed by this burning pile of hard wood, the flames of which were now fanned by a strong northerly breeze, nearly rivalled the electric light in whiteness. The intention had been to throw earth on the fiery pile and thus extinguish the flames; but this proved impossible, owing to the hardness of the ground and the tremendous heat developed by the burning wood. The only means that remained at our command to save any of the posts was to draw them out by hand towards the windward, and by this laborious mode some hundreds of posts were saved. At this time the whole line of camp to the north and west was one blaze of fire, and on our return to the estancia the plantations had been invaded, as I understood the second time, by the same camp fire. Here again everything was done that could be done without water and modern extinguishing apparatus, not however without allowing the fire to make some inroad into the plantations and burning or scorching the trees. Late at night you could still distinguish here and there, at a distance, white flames spreading forth five to six feet above the ground. These were the fencing-posts which had not taken fire at once from the burning "paja," but were ignited within through the holes bored in them in order to pass the wires.

It seems to me a want of forethought that at an establishment with several buildings, corrales, potreros, stacks of hay and stores of all kinds there should not be even a simple "extincteur" or movable pump of some kind in case of fire. That one cannot put out a camp fire of any magnitude is probably a recognised fact by all who have seen such a fire, or who may have tried to control it; but that you can protect your stationary property and also life by proper yet simple appliances is equally certain.

The next morning the fire could be noted in different directions, although perhaps some leagues away. There was no loss of life, either cattle or sheep, to be lamented, and there seems to be sufficient pasture left in the 14 leagues of fenced camp, the whole boasting only of 3,000 head of cattle and 700 sheep, which seems to indicate that Messrs. H. and Co. are not in immediate want of returns for their investment, for there seems to be room for at least 15,000 of the one and 10,000 of the other. As it was, they would have suffered very much this season, owing to the dearth of water. We had not come to one single laguna in the whole length of camp, nor noticed any appliance in working order for drawing water; and I am still puzzled to know how even these few animals could have lived there.

The next day we left "San Juan" for "Veinte Nueve," owned by Mr. Ostendorp. Here the fire had not made much progress. It did not extend farther than the establishment known in the camp as "San Pedro;" from there to the principal establishment, about six leagues, we met with good pasture, also some water; about 7,000 head mestiza cattle in one rodeo and animals in all directions of this vast territory.

At the "Estancia Principal" we were met with the greatest courtesy and hospitality. Here things looked more regular. One could see at once that the establishment had been for a longer time under the genial eye of *one* master. We visited the blood stock—some splendid specimens of real imported Durhams, dams and sires, which would have gained prizes at the West of England Agricultural Shows. They were treated here as real "gringos," not permitted to join the revelries of their native confrères (of course I mean the sires) in the open camp, to run here and there and everywhere, wherever it might please their bovine instincts. They did not bear the mark of proprietorship, and yet they were slaves. Fed at the stakes to which they were attached in fine weather, or in the stables during the inclement season, they are doomed to put up with the society which their lords and masters choose to impose upon them in their "playgrounds." There can, however, be no doubt that in a short space of time Mr. Oostendorp with his mestiza stock and such "gringo" sires will soon have a very high class of cattle, calculated to solve the problem which every scientific estanciero ought to set himself, viz., to produce a large frame covered with flesh, without sacrifice in the weight of hide.

On our return by another route from "Veinte Nueve" to Lincoln we again passed enormous bleak, burned tracts of land, and had to make long *detours* round the still burning camps in order to regain our road. In the very road, and in the depth of night, a poor "tropero" had been surprised by the fire, and had barely time to save himself; his huge cart had fallen a prey to the flames.

How such camp fires originate is a matter of suggestion only. Who ever caught a malignant in the act of setting fire? Or who ever will admit that he did it by carelessness, or that he did so not intending the fire to go beyond his control? It is certainly criminal folly to fire camp in such an exceptionally dry season. Fortunately, it has rained since, and the camp may improve, or may now be "refined."

Yours sincerely,

A. R.

P. S.—Apropos of refinement. The refinement of lands to which your correspondent "Rusticus" refers does not require quite so much time or trouble as he seems to hint at. The following is a very good recipe. Burn your camp in the month of October; harrow it immediately after rain with a very heavy harrow. Then sow, (best between showers) gramilla, trevo de olor, cardos or mixed grasses such as Sutton of Reading prepares; keep your cattle and more especially your sheep of the land so prepared for a month or six weeks out of it, and in November or December you will have fine pasture. The only thing to be said against *refinement of lands* is that if you happen to have 'coarse' neighbours and who are not of one mind with you as to the improvement of lands and who allow their diverse species of "paja" and yerba "mala" to run to seed and blow into your refined lands, I say *cadi questio* of refinement. The above experiment I have seen in use in other countries and I have tried it here myself with success. The cost can be easily calculated by every individual experimentor according to circumstances. The refining process according to "Rusticus" would be $320,000 m/c!!! per league.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

AN 11 DAY'S "PASEO."

All the landowners in the South look forward with anxiety to the conclusion of the prolongation of the Great Southern Railway, as it will open to traffic this vast area of fertile territory, as the works advance step by step in their rapid progress. The following details, which Mr. Moores, President of the managing Committee here for the line, has kindly favoured us with, will be of the highest interest for the large number of proprietors down there.

Mr. Moores, accompanied by several gentlemen and employees of the Railway, has just returned from a short 'paseo' of inspection of the section between Azul and Bahia Blanca. These lines are written with the object of making known the details, notes, etc. of the trip that has been accomplished in such a short space, notwithstanding the many obstacles that had to be overcome, and the long and weary distance that had to be travelled.

The party consisted of—Mr Moores, manager of the line, Mr. Cooper, one of the members of the Directory in London, Mr John Fair, Consulting Engineer Mr John Coghlan, Chief Engineer Mr Ware, 1st. Sec. of the British Legation, Mr Dering, and Mr Krabbe.

They left Buenos Aires on the 9th, sleeping that night at Azul, and on the following day at an early hour started along the new branch of the line in the section comprising Olavarria, which is already finished, and the only thing wanting for it to be opened for public service is the completion of the station house. The inauguration will take place about the end of February. From Olavarria they proceeded 17 kilometers by rail which is also finished. From this place, in order that the earthworks may be pushed forward with the greatest activity, they are divided into 5 sections; that which runs from Azul in a southerly direction, that which runs from Bahia Blanca in a northern direction, and three more to different points of the adopted plans. In these works alone they have no less than 2000 men at work, and there are 6000 more wanted if they could be procured, as can be seen by the permanent aviso of the Immigration Office.

Having completed the 17 kilometers the excursionists commenced their journey on horseback and posted in the direction of the Curumalan camps, putting up for the night at Mr Arthur Muggeridge's estancia, where they received a warm welcome, and were royally entertained by the owner. This gentlemen possesses a splendid estancia, situated on magnificent camp, being some of the best land in this district. The following day we arrived at the land, held formerly by Mr Castex, where one of our party, Mr John Fair, has also a fine estancia. We travelled so fast that that night we arrived at the brow of the Curumalan mountain, sleeping in the railway 'casilla', constructed there for the use of the workmen. On the following night we reached the famed estancia of Mr Ernesto Torquist, the manager of which, John Walker, (Facon Chico) entertained us with true hospitality. The estancia has been got up regardless of expense, is very well managed, and is situated on splendid camp. We did not delay there longer than was necessary to rest, and the following day arrived at Bahia Blanca, amidst a terrific storm of rain, wind and thunder, the streets of which were completely inundated. Two days afterwards we commenced our homeward journey all well satisfied with the journey: We started in the direction of Sauce Grande by Pillahuines, sleeping a night at the post house "El Trampa," and arriving the following day at Azul.

But what we were all charmed with, says Mr. Moores, was the value of the camps of Curumalan; "You can form no idea of what they are" they are in fact, the best of the best, about there. I know the camps of B. Aires from San Nicolas to the South, and I can guarantee that Count Casey's can compete with the best in the Province, not only for their rich pasturages but also for their situation and the natural richness and variety with which they are dotted in their great extension.

The latest track chosen for the line by the railway engineers coasts these camps, and in referring to it, he added,

"To-day more than ever I am satisfied with this new track chosen. The line runs along part of the possessions of Curumalan and Sierra de la Ventana, in such a manner that the passenger will travel a great part of the road between two ridges of mountains presenting a most beautiful perspective. Laterly the engineers met with the pass Pihul that divides the two mountains, which will permit the passage of the trains, without the inconvenience of the grounds offered by the two former tracks.

"In Bahia Blanca, notwithstanding my short stay, I arranged some matters that might in the future be very difficult to settle. I inspected the works that are being conducted there to meet those already mentioned; I visited the port, the provisional mole, the materials that are there agglomerated, and the house built for the Railway."

Mr Moores, as well as all his companions, some of whom had been there for the first time, could not express by words the great facilities which the port of Bahia Blanca, with its exceptional advantages of shelter, offers to seagoing vessels, and the important service which Commander Howard, of the gunboat Bermejo, has done the country, by his buoying it.

"You will have a fair idea of what it is when I tell you, that we saw 12 vessels discharging materials for the railway in '26 English feet under the keel,' some of which were more than 1000 tons register, alongside the provisional mole that the Company has there. Besides all former data, there are now depositos in the port of Bahia, 4 locomotives recently arrived from Europe, and from 30 to 40 kilometers of rails with all the other necessary materials.

Our party have travelled over nearly all the earthworks of the prolongation, and have passed through the following camps, according to the map of the Province of Buenos Aires and running from Olavarria:—

De Alejo Arocena, Joaquin Pourtale, Jacinto Videla, Peñalva, Juan Coustas, Matias y Justo Miñana, los Keen, Pedro Miranda, Severo Alvarez, Fabian Gomez, Juan Duharte, Lenzi y Frigueiro, Carlos Fernandez, Aquiles Puyssegur, Juan Peiran, Esteban Muñua, Tomas Jones, Calvino Barker, Pedro Priani, Julio Bambill, Pedro Piñeiro, Juan Ruiz Diaz, Eduardo Casey (Curumalan), Cristobal Marchan, Mariano Roldan, el ex-Fuerte Argentino, Adan Altgelt, Emilio Casal, Juan y Eduardo Vidal, Carlos A Dihel, Suarez, etc.

Owing to the go-ahead way in which these works are being pushed forward, the Great Southern Railway Company will in all probability be able to comply with their contract signed with the Government of the Province, and the progressive whistle of the locomotive will awaken these silent camps to greater prosperity and new life in the year 1884—*Diario.*

USEFUL STATISTICS.

How much this country has yet to grow may be gathered from the agricultural statistics of the Province of San Luis just sent to the National Government. Here we find San Luis, a province adjoining the estancia Pampa lands of Buenos Aires, boasting of an area of 4,000 square leagues with but 139,000 cows and 99,000 sheep!! That the day will come when the rich, well-watered San Luis camps will support as many sheep and cattle as the Province of Buenos Aires, we for one most firmly believe, but the present stock in San Luis should be matter for the study and reflection of our statesmen.

Men who are practically acquainted with trade will at once see that San Luis, although a separate and independent province with all the paraphernalia of Government, such as Legislative Chambers, Governor, Ministers, etc., has not sufficient stock to support one saladero or even run a single graseria. If in the Province of Buenos Aires the over-stocking of lands has become a question of such great importance, but a few leagues further out and just crossing the frontier border, we have precisely the reverse, and 4,000 square leagues fine estancia lands lying waste and idle, notwithstanding that a railway bisects its camps, and the very estancia lands of Buenos Aires stretch up to San Luis.

It is estimated by good, experienced farmers and estancieros that a safe and fair stock for these new frontier lands (in which category we shall class the camps of San Luis) is, say, 1,000 head of breeding horned cattle per league: Here then we find that if the San Luis camps were at all fairly stocked they should boast of 4 millions of cows instead of 139,000!! As for sheep, the San Luis lands in many, very many, parts are as well suited for sheep as those of Areco or Lujan, yet we find in the whole province but 99,000 sheep, not even one-half of what are in any of the large Irish estancias in the North of this Province. Here we find proper subject of study for such men as Sarmiento—a single Irish estancia in Salto or Carmen de Areco yields more to our export trade than all the sheep and cattle of one of his most cherished provinces.

If things were in this country as they should be, and as they will be yet, when error and vanity give way to industry and common sense, then we should have in San Luis at least two millions of cows and 25 millions of sheep; and, what is very remarkable about San Luis is, that the railway which now connects it with the seaboard has thrown no new life into its camps, and not in one iota increased the stock, the trade, or the production of that province.

Did San Luis boast of a couple of thousand Irish sheepfarmers, how different would be her status and her stock? Nor shall we now trouble our readers with wretched statistics of so many square squares under tillage or the 627 peach trees that the whole province boasts of. San Luis in agriculture is more retrograde than in her cows and sheep. The great question for us all is how to wake up San Luis, how to stock her fine camps, and turn them to some better use than feeding ostriches and guanacos.

The backward state of some of these line provinces may be attributed to the great want of good sound men to look after these forgotten provincial interests. President Roca's trip to the Interior was one of the very best political moves, since it brought these matters to the front in the Government House, and the President saw with his own eyes what these miserable statistics show us in the newspapers. San Luis has a fine cheap railway and beautiful pasture lands, watered in many parts by rivers, streams, and lagoons; yet the whole province is a desert. Its camps are now and then brought up for sale in this city by our auctioneers, and $30,000 m/c per league is considered a good price for the very best land. Yet will it be credited that some of these fine lands are as suitable for cows and sheep as the very best in Buenos Aires. One thousand cows and 2,000 sheep on a square league of land that cost $30,000 m/c will give as great, if not greater increase, as same number of stock will give on a square league of land in Areco, and cheap, at 3 millions the league. Let us hope that with the railway, the telegraph, and the super-abundance of stock in this province, some efforts will be made to stock the lands of San Luis; one hundred good cattle estancias up there would perhaps suit the country's interest better than the 100 Chivilcoys which, in days that are long over, we were promised. Things undergo such great and sudden change in this country that it is not a severe stretch of imagination to suppose San Luis in 1885 with a million of cows and 5 millions of sheep. We have have the cows and the sheep here wherewith to make the start, but we lack the men to go about it.

THE NINE PER CENT. TREASURY BONDS.

To the Editor of the *Standard*,

Dear Sir.

So much, of what you sometimes term, "bosh" has been, and is daily, written on the subject of these Bonds, that it requires no little courage to express an opinion in favour of the Government, or rather the unfortunate rate-payers' view of the matter.

Had the criticisms been confined to the *disinterested* holders of these Bonds in London—Mr Bayley and men of his kidney—it would excite little wonder, but when we find our own newspapers here—even the opposition *à l'outrance* papers—write as they do of the *iniquity, bad faith,* &c. &c., of the Government. it is time to enquire what the real facts of the case are.

For my own part, I hold that if Dr Romero did nothing else, during his tenure of office, than manfully resist the unwarrantable pretensions of the Treasury-Bond-holders, he would have well deserved some share of the Public addresses, Illuminated Albums, and Presentations of Plate, to which we have been so frequently asked to subscribe of late.

By a mere oversight (stupid, if you will) it was not stipulated expressly in the Law, authorizing the issue of these Bonds, that the amortization should be by "drawing," instead of by "Licitacion," in the (at that time very improbable) event of their market value going above par. Does any sane man think, or pretend, that their selling value then would have been one fraction *less* had the Law contained this stipulation? or, does anybody pretend even now that the Government, as trustees of the public funds, are warranted in paying *more* than is expressed in the Bonds? and yet this is really what the holders pretend. The Bonds were originally issued by an impecunious Government, at a heavy discount. The interest, at 9 per cent. per annum, has since been scrupulously paid, and as a punishment, for their honesty, and for the improved credit since acquired for the country, the Government is now asked to buy back the Bonds at 110 or 120, at the caprice of the holders,—perhaps issued at 60 to 70 o/o, six years ago!

The creditors *will* have their 'pound of flesh." "There is your Bond, not a word in it of 'drawing.' "You *must buy* me out at my price, or else continue to pay 9 o/o interets on the entire issue for 25 years. Is it not so, wise Mr Benjamin, Q. C." But the Law also says that the Government is bound to reduce the principal debt, (the interest-bearing portion) by $200,000 every year, thereby diminishing the charge to the state, annually, until, at the end of 25 years, both principal and interest should cease to be a burden. How then is the Government to fulfil *this* clause of the contract, unless by drawing? Surely they are bound to watch over the interests of the Rate-payers, whose funds they administer, as much as they are to act honestly, and in good faith, to the holders of their obligations, and yet nobody has ventured to look at the question from *this* point of view!

I wonder what would Mr Bayley think, if a Rate-payers' Committee had been formed *here* to hold meetings, expose the grasping pretensions of the Bondholders, and urge upon the Stock Exchange Committee the 'shameless way in which *they* (the Rate-payers) are being treated."

"Apropos" of the threatened appeal to the Stock Exchange Committee; I, for one, cannot believe that that body will turn its back upon its traditionary character for fair play, without a better motive. So far as I am aware the Stock Exchange has never refused a quotation for the public stocks of *any* country not in actual *default*, and, even then, only until it had compounded amicably with its creditors.

The Stock Exchange has no more right to be the interpreter of a Law by which the Argentine Government creates one of its Internal Debts, than it has to place its own construction upon the Constitution of the country under which the Executive governs. They, very properly, *did* refuse admission to any new Loans, so long as this Government appeared in default under their Railway guarantees, but the dispute, in connection with the Treasury Bonds, cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be termed "default," or even a 'breach of faith.' It is simply an honest desire to fulfil the terms of a badly worded Law, with a due regard to the interests of the country; and in all the floods of abuse poured upon Dr Romero, and on the Government, in reference to the subject, I have not yet seen one practical or even reasonable suggestion to get over the difficulty, that would not be as unjust to the debtor as the solution proposed by Dr Romero appears, to the creditors, to be prejudicial to them.

I hope, therefore, Dr Romero will not be deterred by either the vapourings of Mr Bayley and his Committee, or by the more terrible threats of having the Stock Exchange closed in his face. I am no ardent admirer of his, or of his financial skill, as a whole, but I cannot help seeing that even a South American Government may sometimes be right, even when differing from their English friends, and, feeling this, I am quite prepared to bear all the obloquy of publicly saying so—should you be disposed to give me the opportunity.

M. C.

22nd Jany. 1883.

ESCUELA DE ARTES Y OFICIOS.

To the Editor of the *Standasd.*

Sir.

One of the most promising educational institutes in the Republic is the School of Arts and Trades, situated outside the little town of San Martin, and within forty minutes' drive from the capital.

The distinguished President of the School Committee, Dr. Miranda Naon, was kind enough to invite me to visit the establishment, and, accompanied by a few friends, I started for San Martin yesterday morning by the nine a.m. train from the Central. The talented manager, Mr. Augusto de la Riestra, showed me through the different departments of the school, and, I am glad to say, that the institute is a credit to the Provincial Government that supports it.

It was, indeed, pleasant to see over 120 little fellows hard at work learning useful trades, the acquisition of which will hereafter make them good members of society.

The numerous workshops are well directed by competent practical teachers, and besides the different trades they learn, the children get a good training in the principal branches of primary instruction.

The boys are all healthy, well-fed, well-clothed, well-disciplined and appear to be quite happy. The class-rooms, workshops, dining-halls and dormitories are well-ventilated, clean and comfortable. Good order throughout, and it is evident that the President, administrator and teachers do their work in a most creditable manner.

Until yesterday, I had no idea that such a useful institute existed in the country, and I would most cordially desire to see a school of the same kind established in each of our provinces. We require agricultural and industrial schools throughout the Republic. Our National Colleges are not up to the mark, and we may be quite sure that mere book learning wont give us agriculturists or good tradesmen, who are far more necessary to the country than doctors.

The School of San Martin is well worth seeing, and it is to be hoped that the National Government will shortly see the advantage of establishing others of the same class in the provinces.

J. H. F.

January 23, 1883.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

January 16th, 1883

The market opened this morning in a bearish atmosphere, enhanced by the news that the London Stock Exchange Committee had refused to allow the quotation of the 6 o/o Treasury Bills. This would naturally interfere with the Franken arrangement about the Government bonds and advances to the National Bank. Nevertheless, the weakness in shares has been followed by great activity in the stock. Over 6,000 shares were sold this morning during official hours, and although the bears sold very freely the stock failed to drop as low as had been anticipated. Many are of the opinion that the market is being heavily beared in order to fill large orders at low rates. This rumor can be traced to the columns of a leading morning colleague, and helped, with the heavy purchases of a leading bull, to sustain the market somewhat. Over 1,000 shares changed hands for cash, rates opening at 103⅞ and closing at 104. Speculation for the end of the month ruled very brisk; over 4,000 shares were sold at prices ranging between 104 and 104⅛; rates opened at 104 and closed at that rate. Six hundred shares were sold for the end of next month at 106, and two hundred for the end of March ex-dividend at 3 o/o discount. The bears spread a report in the morning to the effect that several leading Deputies had decided to move an inspection of the subscription lists of the National Bank in the sessions of Congress. The general opinion of the market is that the news is rather premature, five months before the opening of Congress, and that the fact can in no manner either affect the Bank or the market.

Several Municipal Bondholders had the pleasure of catching a glimpse of the new Municipal Bonds in the Municipality yesterday. All admired the style and printing of the Bonds, which are a credit to Mr. Kraft. Four Series of these Bonds will be issued, and the bondholders are obliged to receive them at 90 o/o. The printers are gradually remitting the Bonds to the Municipality.

The wool markets shew the usual features; operations are pretty active, and there is a steady demand for good qualities. All look forward to the Havre auctions of the 18th inst. Shipments are very slow and freights exceedingly dull; rates are being actually quoted under 15 francs.

January 17th, 1883

The share market ruled less active to-day, but operations during official hours exceeded 3,000 shares. The stock seems to have arrived at a turning point; the fall that set in three days ago continued to-day and appears to have touched bottom at 104. The market, nevertheless, it must be confessed, presents a very undecided aspect and unfavorable news from Paris may effectually bear the stock; but it is generally opined that the advances on the Government bonds of the National Bank will be secured. The President of the Republic visited the National Bank yesterday, and the bulls in the market view the fact as an auspicious sign. There is not the slightest doubt that the National Government will foster the fortunes of the Bank, with all their influence and power, and the market is convinced of the fact.

Very few shares changed hands for cash to-day; the bulk of operations for the end of the month was done at prices ranging between 105⅛ and 104⅞; the market opened at 105 and closed at 104⅞; 2,550 shares were sold. Speculation for the end of February comprised 700 shares; rates opened at 106, rose ¼ and closed at the opening rate. No operations were effected for March.

Gold ruled in less demand this morning. Several sales were reported for cash at 25.01. Further sales were effected yesterday evening for the end of June at 25.10, but nothing was done to-day.

The chief feature of the Cedula market is the remarkable absence of speculation for the end of the month. The bulk of operations is done for cash or for long dates. Forty thousand Series E were sold for the end of April at 86, and ten thousand for end of February at 85⅝. About $f.20,000 Series A changed hands for cash at 100⅞. The market closes dull.

The exchange market looks downwards and rates are weak. Bills were passed to-day at 4 ½ on London. Francs were done on Antwerp at 5.29. There is very little offering in the market. Last week exchange was very firm, owing to the belief that the National Bank would soon enter the market as drawer, but now there is nothing said on this matter.

Over 4,100 shares of the new Bolsa building have been subscribed for up to date. At the present rate the subscription lists will be closed at the end of the month with applications for ten thousand shares.

Four square leagues of land have been sold by Messrs. Pico and Gomez in the IIIrd Section at the rate of $125,000 m/c per league. This is about the highest price paid for lands thereabouts. The lands of the section up to Fuerte Argentino are good, and the camps about the arroyos Chassico and Pellicura offer splendid grass for sheep.

Minister Romero received a cablegram to-day announcing the shipment of £40,000 stg. in the Derwent for the Government. This remittance of specie comes through the English Bank of the River Plate. We may expect large remittances of gold from Europe this season, in view of the launching of the £800,000 of Treasury Bills and the advances which will be made to the National Bank on the Government bonds.

January 18th, 1883.

Money rules tight in the market and discounts maintain their normal features. Several thousand patacons were sold to-day at 25.01. Rumors were floated to the effect that several failures had occurred in Pernambuco and Rio, and that the position of both money markets was unfavorable. Telegrams have come to hand also announcing better prospects of launching the $f.50,000,000 loan. Exchange in Rio is rising.

The share market rules excessively weak, although prices shew no heavy fall. The feeling of the market is unmistakeable and it is whispered that a large holder of the stock has been liquidating for the last week. The uncertainty of news from Paris and the apparent failure to launch the $f.4,000,000 Treasury Bills in the London market also affect the stock. Although the Franken arrangement may fall through, there are other parties applying for the contract and who are certain of obtaining the necessary advances on the bonds. Telegrams from Paris are not expected until the middle of next week.

A change has come over the spirit of the wool market, and a weaker feeling has been the predominant feature of the week. Many leading "artistas" have withdrawn from the market, in view of cablegrammic orders to suspend further purchases and to advices from Europe, which are most unsatisfactory. Private advices per Senegal complain very much of the exaggerated estimates of yield made by the buyers in this market. In some cases the yield of the wools has been three and even four per cent. under the estimates of the buyers. These complaints have poured in from Tourcoign, Roubei, Havre and Antwerp. Many of the manufacturors are staggered at the mistakes made by their buyers in this market, and the wool circulars of the continent are unanimous in their blame of the imprudent manner in which business has been conducted in the River Plate this season. These advices have been a revelation to the wool buyers of the Once and South Plazas, and the results have been the withdrawal of many artistas from the market. The new wools forwarded to Havre, this season, have yielded such negative results, that the large firms of that market have entirely withdrawn from the field. This accounts for the small number of bales offered at the sales, which will take place in Havre to-morrow. The evil effects of the speculation of the manufactories who buy direct have been obvious this season, meantime the barraqueros have shewn this season great prudence, reserve and fosesight; their attitude appears a striking contrast to that of the artistas. A reaction has begun and already 1,200,000 arrobes are stated to be in deposit. The market has been eased of late by the fall in freights, and had this depression not taken place, it is more than probable that 2,000,000 arrobes would have been sent to deposit up to date. The wool men are all awaiting the results of the Havre auction, although it is not to be expected that they will much influence the markets here.

January 19th, 1883

The share market opened this morning with a bullish tendency and many operators bought on the strength of the general belief in the rise, and that the stock had touched bottom. But the appearance of a leading broker at the ring, selling freely for the end of the month and for the end of February, upset all calculations, and the market tumbled 3 o/o in a few minutes. Operators were at a loss to account for the sudden turn in the market. Many thought that bad news had been received from Europe, but all reports tend to contradict the surmise, and it appears that the Franken arrangement promises to be crowned with success; others suggested that a "caucion" was being sold, but this seems improbable. At all events a stand-from-under feeling seized the ring and shares changed hands as low as 101. The stock has fallen so suddenly that a reaction is anticipated.

Although only 190 shares were sold for cash prices shewed a discrepency of 3 o/o; rates opened at 104 and closed at 101. Speculation for the end of the month ruled brisk, and 2,700 shares were sold. Rates opened with a rising tendency at 103⅞ and rose to 04⅛, but heavy sales soon drove them down to 102, closing rate. About one thousand shares were sold for the end of February; rates opened at 10[illegible] and closed at 104. Outsiders have already entered the market to buy at the current rates and the market closed somewhat firmer after official hours.

The Cedula market maintains its sluggish features and prices shew no important change. Over one hundred thousand Series E were sold for to-morrow and for the end of the month at 84½-⅝. A few thousand changed hands for cash at 84⅝, the market closing at 84⅞. Series A shews no change; a few thousand were sold for cash at 100⅛. The apathy of operators in the stock is remarkable, and all the interest of the market is centred in the approach of the end of the month.

January 20th, 1883

The failure of the Franken arrangement did not effect the market this morning as forcibly as had been anticipated. The laconic telegram received, announcing that nothing could be done, owing to the political state of affairs in France, is interpreted variously, and many think that a crisis is threatening in Paris, if not in Europe. Up to the middle of the month everything seemed to incline in favor of the arrangement in Paris, when suddenly the telegram arrived yesterday with the unwelcome news. This beared the market and operators joined in to influence a heavier fall; the majority in fact are operating in order to drive prices down, but the stock resists the manœuvres. The bears spread the rumor to-day that several Directors on the Board were opposed to the payment of any dividend. There is some foundation to the rumor, as three Directors oppose the payment of any exaggerated dividend. Some are in favor of 6 o/o, others in favor of 5 o/o. The probabilities are that a dividend of only 5 o/o will be paid, making 8½ o/o for the year.

The market for cash opened at 101 and closed at 100¾; only 150 shares changed hands. Speculation for the end of the month ruled brisk and 3,500 shares were sold; rates opened at 101¼ and closed at 100½. About 1,000 shares were sold for the end of February at 102½ and 102¼. The market is puzzled to know who has been buying all the shares sold during the week, and it must be expected that a very heavy delivery will take place at the end of the month. Although the majority of speculators seemed to operate for a fall during official hours there is a fixed conviction in the market that the stock is a good investment at par. Orders came from Montevideo to-day to buy shares at 101 and 102, and outsiders have entered the market. The stock, nevertheless, rules weak and there is a very undecided feeling as to the upshot of the speculation.

With regard to the advances on Government Bonds, the market anticipates that the business will be done easily in London, if the affair is well managed. There are parties in this market applying for the contract as granted to Mr. Franken.

Our German colleague the *Wochenblatt* has some very pertinent remarks from Mr. M. Weil, on the failure of the Franken contract, showing that no blame can be thrown on the contractors. The unsettled condition of affairs in Paris, and the speculative tinge of all operations concerning the National Bank have occasioned the unfortunate results of the contract. Our colleague also states that the Board of the Bank is not composed of members likely to inspire confidence either at home or abroad.

January 22nd, 1883

The market opened this morning with a rising feeling in National Bank Shares. The reaction in the stock began on Saturday evening and became more accentuated to-day. The chief feature of operations during official hours this morning was the remarkable scarcity of sellers, but operators do not believe in a permanent rise between this and the end of the month. Many brokers opine that there is a very large "descubierto" for the end of the month, but in the absence of a strong Syndicate to control the greater number of shares floating in the market, the fact is not very important. Large deliveries are also anticipated, and it may be gleaned from the state of affairs that speculators have overbought and oversold. The stock is evidently on the rise for the moment, having quite recovered from the shock of the Franken collapse.

About 1,400 shares were sold during official hours; 1,200 were sold for the end of the month, rates opening at 102 and closing at 103⅛. Speculation for the end of February amounted to 200 shares done at 104. The market closed dull, but with a firm feeling.

The profits of the National Bank during last year amounted to $f.900,000 or 11·53 o/o on the capital of the Bank. The working of the year could scarcely be more satisfactory; 3½ o/o of the profits were paid out for the half-yearly dividend of 1882, and thus 8 o/o remain over; 5 o/o will now be paid for the second half of the year and the remainder 3 o/o will go to the reserve fund. These figures were favorably commented on in the market; many stated that since the Bank earned 11½ o/o in 1882, it was probable that the earnings of 1883 would be far higher. The new year has dawned with a brilliant future to the Bank; henceforward it relies on its increase of capital, and regular entry of judicial deposits, circulation of its notes in the capital, and last not least on the great help of the Government, who are determined to foster the fortunes of the establishment, and will necessarily make it the great Bank of the country. With such prospects the shareholders can afford to smile at the failure of the Franken contract; the Board of Directors, furthermore, considers that the Bank is not in need of funds for the moment and, therefore, there will be no hurry whatever to launch the bonds in the market. The subscription to the new shares gave the Bank over $f.1,800,000, and the actual working of the Bank does not call for more funds.

Messrs. Elizalde & Co., the well-known auctioneers, sold last week the large property, situated in Calle Cangallo Nos. 59-61-63, and belonging to the testamentaria of Mrs. Dias Boya. Mr. P. E. Diaz bought same for $1,300,000 m/c.

Advices from Montevideo state that the "artistas" have entered the wool market and have begun operations in earnest. This attitude of the buyers in Montevideo forms a striking contrast to the withdrawal of the artistas from this market, in face of the unfavorable news from Europe, and the bad yield of the wools sent forward. The artistas of the Mount bought on the 19th inst. about 100,000 @ at reserved rates and conditions.

All Mr. Franken's projects have fallen to the ground; the subscription to the shares of the Bank; the contract for advances on the bonds of the Government, and finally the small financial scheme settled with the Government of Santa Fé. The series of financial soap-bubbles has been a most unfortunate sarcasm on the credit of the country, but as parties have already made applications to take the above schemes in hand, we may look forward to more successful arrangements. With regard to the $f.2,000,000 Santa Fé loan entrusted to Mr. Franken, it is said that several large firms have already made advances to the Government, stipulating their conditions and offering guarantees. Santa Fé may need this money, but it would be desirable for the public at large if some open statements were made with regard to the financial situation of that flourishing province. It can hardly be conceived that the province of Santa Fé only gives returns sufficient to meet the salaries of Government employees; there must be a yearly surplus, which could be turned to account in that neglected item of provincial budget—public works. These remarks may be applied to all the provinces of the Republic; their finances are an incognito, which speaks little in favor of sound government.

The money market rules exceedingly tight, and money is no longer offered on stocks. Some advances were made last week at 10 and 11, and as high as 12 o/o. Imports are very dull, although all the deposits are overflowing with goods. Exports maintain the characteristic features of dullness. Discounts are difficult and the private banks display very little liberality. The market is assuming the tight features of the last days of December, and unless the Provincial Bank continue to discount with great liberating a squeeze will be felt in the market.

The exchange market rules weak. Fair amounts were passed to-day on London at 49⅞; on Paris 5.26; on France 5.27; on Antwerp 5,28. Telegrams from Rio announce a fresh rise in Exchange. With regard to the Brazilian loan it was stated to-day that it had been effected at a great shave.

A little more movement in wool is reported. On Saturday in the South market buyers bought more freely. Wools from the far South come up in wretched condition. The sale of a large lot from a well known Bahia Blanca estancia is reported at 60, and several lots from Patagones at the same price. In wools there is a great shrinkage this year; one of the finest Entre Riano wools, and which sold 2 years ago for 130, has been just sold at 95.

January 23rd, 1883

Business ruled dull on 'Change to-day, owing to the excessive heat. A few operations were reported in gold at 2[illegible].01; buyers are more numerous than sellers. Cedulas maintain their usual features and operations do not amount to much. Series A rules weak; several thousand were sold at 100⅞ and 100½. Series E is quoted at 84⅝ and 84½ for cash and for the end of the month. A few thousand were sold for the end of March at 85. The market is dull and operations continue on a limited scale.

The share market is in a very undecided position and the stock is wavering under the manœuvres of the bears. There is a silent conviction that one of the large holders has been selling out all along. The position of the market is so equivocal for the moment that operators are effecting transactions with much prudence. The sudden reaction that took place yesterday did not last long, and the market closes decidedly weak. Operations for the end of February are somewhat firmer.

Rates for cash opened at 102¼ and closed at 102; only 100 shares sold. Speculation for the end of the month is dull and only 1,750 shares were sold; rates opened at 102¼ and closed at 102. Eight hundred shares were sold for the end of next month; rates opened at 103½ and closed at 104. Rates for the end of next month shew a remarkable firmness, when compared with the weak feeling for the end of the month and for cash. Few outsiders have entered the market, in view of the unsettled position of the stock.

The following figures of the export of wool during 1882 and 1883 up to the 1[illegible]th January respectively will be found interesting:—

	1882	1883
	Bales.	Bales.
France	44,570	41,832
Belgium	42,338	28,276
England	2,244	492
Italy	4,653	2,352
Germany	8,507	7,343
Spain	76	151
United States ...	222	112
	102,609	80,558

The great falling off in the export of wool arises principally from the apathy of the Antwerp market. The figures of arrivals of wool in the market of sales and stock on hand up to 15th January of 1882 and 1883 are as follows:

	1882	1883
Arrivals of clip ...	@3,200,000	@3,480,000
Sales	2,950,000	2,585,000
Stock........	2[illegible]0,000	895,000

The above figures are more calculations and no doubt are at variance with the opinions of many leading wool men; but in the absence of more reliable statistics we must fall back on same.

Great influences are already at work in the market to favour the nomination of certain parties as directors of the National Bank at the approaching meeting. The name of one of our millionaire merchants is mentioned in connection with the election of the new directors. Several parties have already applied to the Shareholders for their votes at the meeting.

A decree is daily expected from the Provincial Government House, in the Calle Moreno, fixing the date of the departure of Dr. L. Campbell, the President of the Mortgage Bank. Mr. Campbell will probably leave on the 27th, in the La France.

The Custom House receipts of the month up to date exceed $f.1,000,000. Although both import and export markets rule very dull the Custom House keeps up in view of the heavy arrivals. The deposits are very much stocked.

January 24th, 1883

The downward tendency of the share market has become more pronounced, and the stock lost to-day much of the firmness which seemed to underlie the weakness of operations effected yesterday. The bulls entertain hopes of a rise, speculating on the fact that those who sold during the month will enter the market to buy back. A move was already felt in this direction yesterday, as was evidenced by the large purchases for the end of February. The market, nevertheless, presents a very undecided appearance and speculation has lost all the firmness which characterized former months. It looks as if the foundations had given way and the market were tired. Operations during official hours this morning ruled exceedingly dull. Many parties have sold out since the beginning of the month and are unwilling to re-enter the speculation under the actual rickety state of the market. The bears have made money this month and look forward to a depressed market till the end of the month. Telegrams were received to-day, announcing nothing less than a panic on the Paris Bourse. Late advices from Paris foreshadowed something radically wrong in politics, and the latest mails from London pointed to the fact that ever since the collapse of the Union Generale the Paris market was operating on very unsteady foundations. The news is a black look-out for any attempt to secure advances on the bonds handed to the Bank by the National Government, and the turn of affairs is evidently unfavorable to any attempts to place Argentine securities on the European stock exchanges. This flood of bad news may have influenced the weak tendency of the share market, but the general opinion is that the stock is swayed by the dilatory movements of operators. To-day again, important purchases were made for the end of next month, supposed to be for the account of a leading speculator, who has recently entered the market.

Operations for cash embraced 253 shares, sold at 101 and 100⅞; the market closed at 101. Operations for the end of the month ruled very dull, 650 shares were sold; rates opened at 100⅞ and closed at 101. Five hundred shares were sold for the end of February at 102½. The closing prices of the market shew apparently a firmer feeling, and there are many who think that bottom is touched at present, but the market bears such a wavering and insecure footing that operations are carried on with much caution. With regard to the request telegraphed from Paris for 15 days' grace to launch the Franken contract, the hopes of operators are for the best, but their convictions are to the contrary.

The Cedula market continues to rule very weak, but operations shew greater activity in the stock. Strange to say, the stock is falling at a period when everything favors the Mortgage Bank and a rise in the market. The issue of Series E is very limited and applications at the Bank are very small. The President of the Bank, meantime, is on the eve of his departure with a most important scheme in his pocket, which will tend to much improve the condition of the stock. In the face of all this favorable news the stock droops and looks exceedingly weak. The bulls state that many of the sales marked on the board are "gatos", but the fact does not remove the very bearish features of the stock. Sellers of Series A are numerous; several thousand were sold at 00½. The bulk of operations in Series E is done for the end of the month at 84⅝-¾, and for the end of February at 84⅝-⅞. The stock closes weak.

A slight difficulty is being raised by the holders of Municipal Bonds, in view of the fixed determination to oblige their acceptance of the new bonds at 90 p. cent. A move is on foot to draw up a protest against this arbitrary proceeding of the Government. It is also mooted, and with much more reason than that which supports the holders of 8 per cent Treasury Bills in London, that the Camara Sindical be requested to close the doors to any quotation of the new Municipal Bonds. The London bondholders take advantage of a deficient law to support their claims, whilst the unfortunate Municipal bondholders protest against a legal attempt at extortion. The bondholders state that they are quite willing to receive in cash the nominal value of the bonds which they hold, plus the interest due: they will also eventually accept the new bonds at 90 p. cent, although only bearing 6 p. cent interest, but meantime the protest will be drawn up by an "escribano" and lodged against the Municipality and against the Government.

January 25th, 1883

The market opened this morning with a firm feeling in National Bank Shares, due to a cablegram from Europe announcing the Bank rate at 4 o/o and to favorable rumors with regard to the advances to the National Bank. The lower rate of interest telegraphed from London forms a striking contrast with late advices from Paris. The continental markets may be in bad condition and have no doubt occasioned an efflux of capital to London. The news is accepted as a most favorable harbinger of the success of the contemplated advances to the Bank.

To-day the contract signed between the Board of the National Bank and Mr. Franken expired; but then new proposals are already talked of in the market, made by parties in representation of Count Erlanger, Comptoir d'Escompte and Syndicate of Paris bankers and finally Morton, Rose & Co. Several parties spread the rumor that one of these proposals was on the eve of acceptance, whilst others stated that a species of "modus vivendi" had been accepted with regard to the Franken arrangement; it was rumored to-day that the Board of Directors of the National Bank had, after the refusal to grant 15 days longer to Franken, reconsidered the decision at the instigation of highly influential parties. Thus all hopes of the Franken arrangement are not given up. No telegrams were received from Paris and the whole affair is enveloped in a hazy cloud. In the market operators talk of a proposal from London bankers to take the bonds of the Government and to advance the money under the conditions of the Franken contract.

The share market ruled very dull during official hours. Fifty shares were sold cash at 101⅞. Five hundred shares were sold for the end of the month; rates opened at 101½, rose to 101⅞ and closed at 101½. Only 150 shares were sold for the end of February at 103½, and operations were effected as the ring was dissolved at 103⅞. The chief feature of the market is its firm feeling and upward tendency.

The gold market rules active and there is a steady demand for specie for long dates. Twenty thousand were bought for the end of June at 25.15. Twenty thousand were bought for the end of the year at 25.30. Operations for cash ruled dull, and there is little doing. Buyers are more numerous than sellers.

Several thousand new National 5 o/o were sold to-day at 72 o/o.

Cedulas rule firm at the current rates of the market, but operations are very limited for cash and for the end of the month. Series A is quoted at 100½. Seven thousand Series E were sold for cash at 84⅝ and 84½. Twenty thousand were sold for the end of the month at 84½ and as much for the end of February at 84¾.

The state of the wool market is calling the attention of all. The operations of the week have been active in all good qualities and the high prices paid by several of the wool "artistas" have staggered both barraqueros and consignatarios. Special interest is attached to the heavy purchases made of late in deposit by some few foreign wool-buyers. All wonder how from $80-85 m/c is being paid for middling wools from the North camps.

The annual report of the Bolsa was handed round to-day to the members. The figures of 1882 are most satisfactory:

Receipts	879,377 m/c
Expenses	596,780
Profits............	282,597

The profits are distributed as follows:—

20 o/o dividend........	276,000 m/c
Carried forward	6,597
Total	282,597

The reserve fund amounts to 1,127,735 m/c, distributed as follows:—

554 Bolsa shares	900,262 m/c
Prov. Bank........	208,727
Receipts due	18,546
	1,127,535 m/c

The members of the Bolsa number actually 1,950; 1500 are active members and 450 are absent. The Reserve Fund shews an increase of $60,000 m/c., and the monthly receipts are $25,000 m/c. per month, larger than the year before, owing to the entry of 100 new members. The 554 Shares of the Reserve Fund will receive for dividend $110,800 m/c. The dividend payable on the Shares is the best compliment that can be tributed to the able management of the Camara Sindical, presided over by Don Emilio Fernandez.

January 26th, 1883

The share market opened this morning with a bullish tendency. Speculators for a rise made a heavy push to advance prices, buying up at firm rates; but they subsequently le[illegible] go at a shave. It is difficult to gauge the situation or tendency of the market, and operators were at a loss to understand the nature of operations effected this morning. It is generally thought and it has gradually become a fixed conviction that several heavy holders have sold their stock, and whilst many operators look forward to a large delivery of shares at the end of the month and to a fall in consequence, others opine that operators have oversold and must re-enter the market to buy. Operations for cash opened at 103 firm, but closed at 102¾; close on 500 shares changed hands. Operations for the end of the month embraced about 1,600 shares; rates opened at 102¾, were pushed to 103¼ and closed at 103.

Speculation for the end of February rules very active and over 1,800 shares were sold; rates opened at 104, rose to 104½ and closed at 104. Operations during official hours amounted to 3,930 shares.

Twenty thousand patacons gold were sold this morning at 25.30 for the end of the year. Many parties seem to be anxious to secure specie for long dates, as a measure of prudence, and to meet any emergency which might crop up in the course of the twelve months. Meantime, there is little or nothing doing in gold for cash, which shews that the requirements of the market are small. Imports shew no change, but the growing firmness of freights shews more activity in the export market.

Operations in Cedulas are at their lowest ebb, and the apathy visible in the market is unprecedented. Operations during official hours amounted to the paltry sum of 37,000 pats. Nine thousand Series A were sold for cash at 100¼, and 3,000 Series E at 84⅞ and 84⅞, closing price. Fifteen thousand Series E were sold for the end of the month at 84⅞, and 10,000 for the end of February at 84⅞. The market is weak and very flat.

Mr. Nicholas Mahon Maxwell, manager of the Rara Fortuna Silver Mine Company in Cordoba, was welcomed on 'Change to-day.

Maize is coming to the front again, in view of several purchases made of late to meet the pressing demands not only of this market but also of the producing districts of the camp. Special attention is called to the fact that maize is being at present bought in the Plaza to provide the cabañas of the camp with grain. Mr. Casey has bought a lot of maize in the Once for the town of Mercedes; it is supposed that the grain goes to Mr. Frias's splendid cabaña. This extraordinary feature of the maize market is the more apparent since maize is being bought in the Plaza Constitucion for Azul and other districts of the South. It is pretty clear that there is no stock of maize in the camp, as the demand for same comes from both North and South. The Barracas distillery, that had stopped working temporarily, has begun buying again; several thousand fanegas have been bought in both markets for the distillery at reserved rates. A splendid lot of Piadmontese maize was bought privately this morning for account of a manufacturer of "fideos" at the incredible price of $110 m/c per fanega. The market is very firm and rates are rising in view of the reduced stock on hand.

Advices from the camp state that the maize plantations are in a most unsatisfactory condition, especially near the suburbs of this city. The drought and very hot weather have had a most injurious effect on the cereal. In Marcos Paz, for instance, where the harvest last year surpassed all expectations, it has suffered immensely. Whoever travels on the Northern Railway, from this city to Las Conchas, will remark the bad state of the fields. Maize people have abandoned their great hopes of a large crop, as the yield this year is expected to reach only one half that of last season. Nevertheless, as the area under maize this year is at least double that of 1882, a very large crop may be anticipated. It has been remarked that the bad prospects of maize have led to some speculations in the export market. A well-known French firm has already signed important maize contracts, deliverable in April and May, at reserved rates. Another important contract is spoken of in the Baradero, and the price agreed on is said to be higher than that paid for maize during April last year, when the export of the grain had assumed large proportions. The great anxiety of the chacareros is centred in the state of the weather. They want more water. The future of the crop depends on an abundant rainfall.

Although in the beginning of the season the brightest hopes were entertained with regard to the increase in the linseed crop of this year, these prognostications have been a delusive dream. The "ysoca," a species of worm, has made sad havoc in the fields. The Santa Fe Colonists, who cherished such glowing expectations, will probably only produce enough linseed to fill three large vessels. Unfortunately, this worm has made its appearance also in this province; and what with the ysoca, the drought and the heat, the chacareros only expect a yield of from 10 to 12 fanegas where they expected 20 fanegas at the beginning of the season. The harvest of the South of the Province promises splendid results. The advices from Azul, Pardo and other Southern districts could hardly be more satisfactory. Indeed, the South of this Province seems to be the privileged part of the Republic. The fact stands that the maize, linseed, colza, wool and wheat of the South fetch higher prices than the same products of the North. With regard to wheat, the quality of same is immensely superior to that of the North; and not long ago the corn men of the Once had occasion to admire lots of wheat from Pardo, giving 9 arrobes and 10 lbs to the fanega. There is something in the climate and in the soil of the South which throws all the vaunted fertility and advantages of the North into the shade.

The drawing of the Treasury Bills began to-day. The clerks of the Public Credit Office were hard at work all day. Our talented Minister of Finance, Dr Romero, may now exclaim with Julius Cæsar "alea jacta est." The numbers drawn are so numerous that we only publish part of same for the market—

6914	29054	6517	3561	29332
6986	7579	6470	16241	20747
29180	23982	19238	15309	26311
2418	12512	14780	10482	18912
15326	24546	16194	21703	26919
15092	3116	24402	6840	2354
29455	20430	2178	7216	7298
20391	19060	26846	11665	3400
22242	6653	24422	2790	25112
16059	5319	168	5169	9688
25102	3872	23119	2098	29753
6352	19475	16116	4002	5670
13087	6989	28000	23323	5732
20709	248 8	14460	6293	29522
2 235	20135	21295	291 8	7379
16756	15979	18659	11546	17646
27695	20323	9786	18286	17202
27411	12602	2675	9249	21865
9286	28808	25789	18963	16568
24713	12552	11481	10038	11426
26941	14210	28394	11011	28905
24153	29217	13398	28674	17488
10632	2153	8376	25919	18780
13064	12152	12052	12719	18860
21655	17595	27963	5437	2838
12698	28 10	15258	6471	21333
27625	29135	22316	12453	22047
5606	19818	11823	18002	20423
25453	2403	11388	18604	17475
13858	2556	15547	11 63	22176
27545	10908	7277	361	20935
9242	10293	28898	27845	3490
20774	29933	2961	26939	11126
19394	12500	18710	23668	25947
28762	18344	15591	20355	3340
24217	3336	60018	18707	9782
11543	20459	28843	16944	8378
3507	22460	29884	6167	20718
18541	29576	3285	20483	9098
11375	27755	19227	17311	1171
18198	7398	19139	25929	17233
25901	10831	27578	10297	18 92
29927	17445	5472	20104	23082
4658				

The splendid Mones-Ruiz estancia in Mercedes, known as the Arroyo Balla, has been bought by Mr S. Cañas, of the firm of Unzue, for the round amount of $2,300,000 m/c. This old estancia covers an area of 1020 squares of prime camp; the property thus fetched $2,254 m/c per square. The camp is known to be the best flattering land in that direction.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Italian Bank was held to-day, and well attended Mr. Devoto presiding. Mr. Stoppani read the Report of the Directors for the past half-year, which showed the very splendid position of this flourishing institution. The net earnings of the bank for the six months amounts to 146,600 pats., being nearly ten per cent. on the capital, and this after deducting certain sums to write off losses from the previous half-year. A dividend of 4½ per cent. for the half-year was declared amidst acclamation, and some 80,000 patacones added to the Reserve Fund, and the Fund of Prevision which fund now amounts to as follows:

Reserve Fund	90,000 pats gold.
Prevision	130,000 do do
	220,000

and balance of 5,000 pats carried to the account of the current half-year. Several shareholders on hearing the explanation given of the balance-sheet and the business of the half year by Mr. Ambrozetti, addressed the Chairman, complimenting him and his brother directors and the Manager on the very excellent position of the bank, and its prosperous business during the half-year. Mr. Devoto, the Chairman, replied and stated that a much larger dividend might be declared, but that the Directors preferred to increase as much as possible the Reserves, a course which he felt sure the shareholders would fully approve. The Report was then read and carried unanimously, and the meeting then separated.

BIRTH.

On the 21st January at Rosario de Santa Fe, the wife of Maitland Kenyon Stow, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

On Dec. 7th, at the Parish Church of St. Helier's Jersey, by the Rev. Nassau Cathcart, M.A., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Guernsey, assisted by the Rev. Philip Le Fenon, M.A., Vice-Dean of Jersey, and the Venerable Archdeacon Crawford, M.A., of Castlemain, Victoria, uncle of the bride, Wm Grant de Jersey, Captain Royal Artillery, to Elizabeth, Campbell Napier, only daughter of Norman H. Smith, Esq., of St. Heliers, Jersey.

On Nov. 15th 1882, at St. George's Church, Bickley, Kent, by the Rev. G. W. Weldon, Washington Hume, C.E., to Ida, only daughter of the late Vice Admiral James Willcox, C.B.

On the 25th January, at St. John's Anglican Church, Buenos Ayres, Rymer Oyston, 6th son of the late John Burges Watson, to Mary, 2d daughter of the late Matthew Parnham Russell, of the estancia 'Veinte Cinco de Mayo,' Province of Buenos Aires.

DEATHS.

On January 18th, at her residence Calle Montevideo 526, Maxima M Brandt, after a long and painful illness; aged 39 years.

On the 21st January, at Maipu 207, John, beloved son of John and Natalia O'Connor in his fourteenth year, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends. R. I. P.

On 14th December, 1882 at Montevideo, Donald J M'Lean Coghill, aged 34 years. Australian and New Zealand papers please copy.